

Original Correspondence.

THE WALKER COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

SIR,—Since the delivery of the verdict upon the late melancholy occasion, I see that some anonymous communications have been made even to the *Times* paper; and, as no published plans of the colliery have hitherto been laid before the public, I am not a little surprised that they can be imagined capable of forming an opinion for or against the evidence given, and the verdict of the jury; I am, therefore, tempted to give what I am satisfied is the real state of the facts, together with a sketch of the *locus in quo*. The ventilation of the colliery, when in full work, was stated as between 50,000 and 60,000 cubic feet per minute, subdivided into six ventilating columns, one of which was devoted to the airing of the principal working places contiguous, and the goaf, which is agreed upon all hands to have been the principal seat of the fire, and to guard against which safety-lamps were employed. A process was at the time going on in the upcast shaft, where two furnaces were ordinarily employed to keep up the ventilation, but which furnaces so heated the shaft that it was necessary to diminish their effect at the week's end to accommodate the shaft workers. This operation, according to the very honest evidence of the furnace-keeper, diminished the amount of ventilation one-half, so that the quantum of air passing amongst the workers contiguous to the goaf may be set down as from 4500 to 5000 cubic feet per minute.

Coincident with this state of things was the blasting of stone at a 5-fm. dip trouble up the opposite side of the above working, and contiguous to the said goaf which blew down, was in another branch of the ventilation, but it was allowed to be going on under precarious circumstances, and the results prove that the fire had spread over the whole of that district; hence the various opinions as to where the origin of the fire took place; whether at the exposed lights, where the blasting was going on, or at one of the lamps used by the coal workmen, of which there is no collateral proof, as all the persons were killed.

In prosecuting an enquiry of this nature, it is most natural and most necessary that the men of the colliery should confer with the Inspector as to the previous state of the pit, and whether anything out of the ordinary course had been carried on; but, on the contrary, not a single man either conferred or offered himself for examination, whilst the colliery owners had summoned to their aid a host of viewers, according to custom upon these occasions. Therefore, I was driven to the necessity of eliciting the bearing facts of the case, which I made out as follows:—

1. That the ventilation was diminished one-half by the process before referred to, as attested by Holt, the furnace-keeper.
2. That, notwithstanding that, the blasting at the Trouble was going on as usual.
3. That also eight or ten hewers and putters were working coal immediately adjacent to the foul goafs, although with safety-lamps, and this without any necessity.

Herein, then, lay the gravamen of the question as to the prudence of having these workings going on with the acknowledged diminution of the ventilation, and this brings me to refer to a recommendation contained in a little pamphlet I lately published under the title of "How to Prevent Accidents in Collieries." In the 23d page of that pamphlet I find the following passage:—

"That every pit's crew shall elect a committee of three or five intelligent and reasonable men, who shall treat of the manager to make them acquainted with the general arrangements of the colliery, such as the air-courses, the splits, the furnaces, and such other of the general principles of management as may enable them not only to make suggestions for their own safety, but to be competent to act more efficiently upon the emergency of an explosion, in reinstating the colliery and in relieving the sufferers," &c.

With these remarks I leave the public to judge how far the very colliers have been remiss in their duty, to leave the Inspector to cope with the advocates of the colliery without putting him in possession of the material features of the case.

I may remark that the late melancholy catastrophe at Worsborough, in Yorkshire, would corroborate these remarks; for there it would appear that certain operations were attempted by the manager without the privity of the men, who might have availed themselves of such knowledge, and have saved their lives. I will close this article with the remark, that the advantages intended by the Mine Inspection Act cannot be realised without the active exertion of the colliers in some such manner as the above.

P.S.—Strange to relate, only two or three of the workmen attended the inquest.

MATTHIAS DUNN, Government Mine Inspector.

[We regret we were unable to have the plan of the colliery engraved in time to appear in this week's Journal.]

RATING OF COAL MINES.

SIR,—So many of your correspondents have written upon the subject of Assessing Coal Mines that it will be generally interesting to them to learn that efforts are now being made to lay down something like a uniform system on which the assessment shall be based. As the cause of complaint has usually been want of uniformity rather than over taxation, I believe it will matter little what system be adopted, provided it be thoroughly understood by the whole of the coalowners on the one hand, and the whole of the overseers on the other, that all collieries will be rated alike. The coalowners of Durham and Northumberland have employed Mr. Thomas F. Hedley, the assistant overseer of Sunderland, to frame some equitable scheme upon which taxation could be based; and as his scheme may be supposed to have the inferred sanction of coalmasters generally, it may be well to try whether it could not be introduced throughout England, or at least give the overseers an opportunity of proving that the system would be unjust to the general body of ratepayers. Mr. Hedley has come to the conclusion that the only fair and equitable principle upon which coal mines can be assessed is that based upon an estimate of the net profit, and he gives the following imaginary sketch of a valuation for assessing a coal mine according to his scheme:—

Estimated gross value of the coal produced by the mine at the pit mouth	£12,000	0	0
Deduct.—Working expenses, say 60 per cent., including materials and other charges generally included under this head	£7,200	0	0
Viewers' salaries, and proportion of general office expenses	1000	0	0
Allowance to a tenant for management, &c.	500	0	0
Net profit	£3,300	0	0
Tenant's Capital and Plant.—Cash for wages, materials, and other outgoings for six months (say)	£4,500	0	0
Value of horses, tubs, tools, and implements (say)	600	0	0
Total value	£5,100	0	0
On which allow 5 per cent. interest	£247	0	0
25 per cent. tenant's profit	1215	0	0
Renewals of tenant's plant, 25 per cent. on 6000	1500	0	0
Gross rent	£1,600	0	0
Deduct one-eighth for repairs, &c.	286	10	0
Rateable value	£1,313	10	0

Mr. Hedley explains that it has been legally decided that "the occupiers of a mine should be rated not for the gross profit of the mine, but at the sum the mine would let for to a tenant," which confirms the correctness of his views, because a tenant in calculating what rent he would give for the mine would be influenced by the net profit to be got out of the concern, and not by the gross profits. The assessments of docks, railways, gas, and water works, are all based upon an estimate of net profits, from which net profits deductions are made for interest on tenant's capital and tenant's profits, with allowances for management and for the renewal or reproduction of tenant's plant and rolling stock. He thinks the case of a coal mine is very similar to that of a waterworks. Coal and water are both natural productions, and not manufactured; the water is raised to the fountain head by pumps; the coals brought to bank in tubs, and both are distributed for public use, the former by pipes, the latter generally by railways. In assessing a colliery upon the net profits it will be necessary to estimate only the net profits derived from the coal at the pit's mouth, and not upon any profit derived from its sale or distribution elsewhere. With regard to waterworks, this has clearly been laid down by Lord Ellenborough.

The value of the coal at the pit's mouth being ascertained, the next point is to find the cost of its production—namely, the labour and materials for hewing, leading to the bottom of the shaft, lifting the same to bank, including the value of the workmen's cottages (which will be separately assessed wherever they are situated), and the value of the coals supplied to

the workmen as part of their wages, with a further deduction for the viewer's and underviewer's salaries, and a proportion of the general office expenses, together with an allowance for management, "such as would be a reasonable remuneration to a tenant for his personal trouble, and the exercise of his personal skill and judgment in the management, over and above the sum deducted for interest on tenant's capital, and for tenant's profits." The balance after these deductions will represent the net profit of the mine. To arrive at the gross rental it will be necessary to find the amount of tenant's capital employed in producing the net profit. This will be the cash balance requisite for a tenant to have, in order to pay wages and other outgoings, and to find materials, and the value of the tenant's plant or rolling stock necessary to work the colliery.

The total amount of tenants' capital and value of tenants' plant having been ascertained, the next question is the allowances—first, for interest on tenants' capital; second, tenants' profits; and third, the renewal or reproduction of the tenants' plant or rolling stock. First, as to the interest on tenants' capital. In all the decided cases on rating railways, gasworks, waterworks, and docks 5 per cent. is allowed. Then as to the second—the tenants' profits—the allowances are, railways 10 per cent.; gasworks, 15 per cent.; docks (under special circumstances), 20 per cent. Now, if docks be entitled to an increased allowance on tenants' capital for extra risk beyond the allowances to railways and gasworks, he thinks a coal mine has, from its still greater risk, special claims for an extra liberal allowance in this respect. Treating the various percentages for tenants' profits in the several cases, in insurance language, as to risks they may fairly be classed for tenants' profits thus:—Railways (ordinary risk), 10 per cent.; gasworks (hazardous), 20 per cent.; coal mines (treble hazardous or dangerous), 25 per cent.—nay, he thinks 30 per cent. would not be extravagant in proportion to their respective risks. The allowances for renewals of the tenants' plant or rolling stock must depend upon its durability. For horses and tubs he understands four years is a fair "average life;" if this is so, in addition to the deduction for interest and tenants' profit on the capital, a sinking fund of 23 per cent. upon their value will be required to provide for their renewal. The balance remaining after these deductions will represent the gross rent of the colliery as a whole.

As to the statutable deduction from the gross rent, Mr. Hedley considers that as to the minor accidents, such as falls of the roof, breaking of ropes, and damage to gear or brattices, &c., these are fairly chargeable upon the ordinary working expenses of the colliery, and are, therefore, already provided for in the allowances under that head. With respect to other accidents, such as an explosion, or "drowning out," which accidents are, happily, comparatively few and far between, and do not, in his opinion, come within the meaning of the statute; and are, therefore, not to be provided for as an annual cost of repairs, &c., any more than it is necessary to provide for the insurance of a house against an earthquake, the destruction of a railway or a gasworks, or the washing away of a dock. The several risks, he submits, are the contingencies contemplated and provided for by the increased allowance of tenants' profits, varying, as before set forth, according to the respective risks.

The only deductions, therefore, to be made from the gross rent before stated, will be the annual average cost of repairs to the buildings and engines at bank, the shaft and brattices, and, below, to the furnaces, air-courses, engines, inclines, railways (if any), stables, and all or any other buildings, erections, or partitions connected with or belonging to the mine. The amount remaining after these deductions will represent the rateable value of the mine as a whole. Where the shaft and workings are in one township, this will be conclusive and satisfactory; but another very important question arises—Where the shaft is in one parish and the workings or seam from which the coal is worked in another, how is this to be apportioned? His answer is, "One thing at a time;" let us get the principle of rating the mine as a whole settled—the apportionment between parishes is to the coalowner only a secondary question, as the Court of Queen's Bench has already stated that "this Court is bound to protect the occupiers in such cases from being rated in the several parishes beyond the rateable value of the whole works taken together."

I have endeavoured to give Mr. Hedley's views as briefly as possible, and if his scheme should succeed in lessening the number of complaints as to the unjust assessment of collieries, it will be a subject for congratulation. Newcastle, Dec. 9.

OBSERVER.

THE WORSBOROUGH CATASTROPHE—HARTLEY RELIEF COMMITTEE.

SIR,—Permit me to draw attention to the fact that a large sum of money collected for the sufferers at the Hartley catastrophe remains unspent, not from want of cases that have loudly called for aid, and appealed to the sympathy of a generous nation, but from a niggardly, short-sighted, committee being desirous of retaining as large a balance as possible for future local wants. Would it not be carrying out the wishes of the donors if a portion of the large balance in hand be applied in alleviating the distress and suffering that must of necessity be felt in the locality immediately affected by the awful visitation that has converted the Edmund's Main Colliery into a human hecatomb? Nay; does not the interest of humanity loudly call upon them to come forward and alleviate the sufferings of the 30 widows and 77 fatherless children that have been so suddenly and awfully deprived of protection and support, without again calling upon the public to assist by subscription at a time when the half-famished population of the North has so long been a drain upon all sources of benevolence and charity? I am not desirous of prejudging the primary cause of the catastrophe, but think enough has already transpired to show that no part of the blame rests with the poor unfortunate workmen; and dull indeed must be the mind that is not animated to a sense of duty by the bare recital of the heroic acts of the volunteers who so nobly risked their lives in the attempt to aid their fellow-workmen.—Dec. 11.

JOS. GOODWIN.

"LONG WALL" v. "PILLAR AND STALL."

SIR,—I am most unwilling to believe that Mr. Shepherd has willfully misrepresented my remarks upon the long wall system of working coal; but, nevertheless, I deem it my duty to request him to again read over the paper he has quoted from, and compare it with his quotations. If so, he will find that I do not represent the Peacock Mine as being at all difficult to work upon the long wall system; nor do I describe the floor as containing nodules of ironstone. I, however, embrace the opportunity of tendering Mr. Shepherd my thanks for his hint upon the kind of pick that would best be used for hewing with where nodules exist in the floor. His remarks upon what the Shropshire chartermaster would do in working a mine such as he describes are not of less importance than his information upon the blunt pick. There is nothing very wonderful or original in his advice, yet I think him entitled to the thanks of the mining community for the willingness that he shows to impart information, providing he was only in a position for so doing. I take the liberty of telling Mr. Shepherd that we have the long wall system as skillfully and successfully worked under my superintendence as in any other part of the country, and that with an underlooker and colliers long accustomed to the long wall system. I have failed on more than one occasion in successfully introducing the long wall system in lieu of the pillar and stall. Mr. Shepherd says—"I never saw a seam of coal which could not be worked on the long wall system with the commercial economy I have pointed out in my previous papers." This is by no means a startling statement to make, if we may be allowed to judge of Mr. Shepherd's practical experience of mining matters from his recent communications upon the different methods of getting coal. That there are seams of coal that cannot be worked to advantage upon the long wall system, at least one of the counties he invites attention to, is practically attested from the fact of both systems being successfully practised at one concern, and under the same management, but in different seams, and this, too, after efforts had been made to introduce the long wall system into every seam. I have myself seen a keen, shrewd, Shropshire man fail in the attempt to introduce the long wall system into seams in Staffordshire in more than one instance. I grant that in Shropshire the long wall system is carried out advantageously, but it should be borne in mind that the mines are admirably adapted for such system of working. But, notwithstanding the advantages offered by nature, the low wages paid to the workmen, and the cruel and barbarous system of employing chartermasters to act as slave-drivers, the getting of coal in that county costs far more than in the South Lancashire coal field, where the chartermaster is rarely, if ever, employed. Mr. Shepherd says my mind seems to vibrate between the two systems. In reply to this remark, I can only observe that my object was to deal with the subject in a perfectly honest manner, and that if I said more in favour of the pillar and stall system than suited his views it was simply because my experience would not allow me to do otherwise. If I could only see the feasibility of working all seams of coal to advantage upon the long wall system, I should be most happy to give it an unqualified recommendation. I, therefore, regret having to point out the misquotations I

have done, for fear your readers may arrive at the conclusion that Mr. Shepherd's arguments in favour of the long wall system have not been stated with that fairness which ought to characterise a discussion of such importance.—Dec. 9.

JOS. GOODWIN.

"PILLAR AND STALL" v. "LONG WALL."

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Goodwin's (the said-to-be champion of the "long wall") letter, in last week's Journal, I may say all the opinions I expressed in my paper of Nov. 29 have been derived from practical experience in South Wales and the county of Durham, and under the guidance of some of the most experienced mining engineers of the day. Mr. Goodwin is certainly very condescending, for a person in the exalted position of champion to a certain system, to undertake to assist me in arriving at a conclusion (which I have already done) why I should have failed in introducing the long wall system into South Wales; but I suppose this is imposed upon him as part of his duties as champion to instruct all poor ignorant mining engineers, and put them in the right method of working what is evidently his favourite system. But it is all a mistake, Mr. Goodwin, for you, or any one else, to undertake to instruct how to work a coal field to which you are an entire stranger; and if even you had the few simple questions you put in your letter answered, I cannot see how you could arrive at any conclusion as to which system would work best. There is little dependence to be put in any analogy between two distant and distinct coal fields. Before any person can judge of the capabilities of any system in any particular district, he must first see it practically worked out; then, and only then, can anyone be right in giving an opinion. I would not undertake to dictate to Mr. Goodwin which system would work best at the Hyde and Haughton Collieries, as it is a district with which I am at present unacquainted. I will now answer Mr. Goodwin's questions. The angle of inclination of the seams of coal vary from 3° to 5°; the floor is fire-clay, containing numerous nodules of ironstone, and the roof is locally termed "mine ground;" it is a blue shale, containing numerous balls of ironstone, varying from 1 cwt. to 2 tons in weight; it also contains some thin veins or strings of ironstone, from 1 in. to 2½ in. in thickness. I may remark, in passing, that this ironstone spoils the roof in a great measure. The depth of the pits vary from 40 to 300 yards to the same seams of coal.

I have now answered all Mr. Goodwin's questions, and will next glance slightly at his remarks on my paper. First, then, what part of my diagrams is it that so puzzles him that he cannot thoroughly understand them? Did he ever see a colliery worked on the plan described as the pillar and stall system in my paper? Of what advantage would it have been to the describing of the different systems to have put the pits on the diagrams? My diagrams were drawn to the usual scale for colliery plans—two chains to an inch—but the engravings were necessarily made so much less than that would have been incorrect to put any scale to them.

I will now leave Mr. Goodwin for this week, and say a word or two to Mr. George Shepherd, C. and M.E. He seems to be annoyed, I fancy, that the championship for the long wall has not been conferred on him. He certainly deserves it, as he says that system can be worked in any district, and upon any seam of coal; and condemns all other systems as being worthless, and the people who practice them nothing better than fools. Oh! ye believers in long wall, this is the man for your champion. The principal part of his letter in last week's Journal is evidently meant for me; but I go no further with him until he answers the last four questions I put to him. But I may tell him that there would be plenty of coal for the next 500 years, if it is to be worked as he described in one of his papers. The collieries he then described had an engineman at from 14s. to 16s. per week, and he had to attend to his own fires. This is doing a large trade with a vengeance, is it not?—Aberystwith, Dec. 10.

J. NAYSMITH.

COAL WORKING—"PILLAR AND STALL" SYSTEM.

SIR,—It is not my intention to discuss at the present time the relative merits of the "pillar" and "long wall" systems of getting coal, but I am tempted to make a few remarks concerning a paper which appeared in the Supplement to your valuable Journal of Nov. 29, by Mr. Naysmith, jun., of Aberystwith. I am anxious to point out a few of the more serious errors that are contained in that paper, especially as the public are interested in the matter. We are told that the first plan shows a system of ventilation "of the most perfect description." Anyone acquainted with the subject knows that it is no such thing. By the system here laid down, let us suppose anyone of the stall doors to be left open by neglect, the result is, that the workings or stalls beyond that point are without a current of air. The writer of the paper should rather have cautioned the "public" against such a deadly system of ventilating our mines. Now, the remedy is simple: by making a communication at the top of the second and third heading, the current of air will always be steady and permanent, and every door "doubled" by having a door at the top and bottom of the heading—i.e., one door above the first cross-hole, and one below the farthest cross-hole. The system which I have shown is nothing new, and is practised in all well-conducted collieries. Again, we are told to put in air-crossings "strong enough to resist the force of an explosion." Whoever heard of such a thing? Why does he want to have the air-crossings made so strong? If he had shown greater anxiety to dispense with single doors, instead of entreating the "public" to build strong air-crossings, I should certainly have thought it better of him. If Mr. Naysmith pursues (or ever should) the system he advocates, it will be well for him to look to his air-crossings, for most assuredly he will have a "blow up." But, as a friend of humanity, I entreat him to adopt safer and wiser plans than what he suggests. If he should object to the system I have given in any respect, I shall be most happy to give the outlines of another arrangement. The other systems in reference to working coal and ventilation, which I have not commented upon here, are equally as fallacious in principle, compared with the one I have remarked upon.—Dec. 8.

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

THE BEST SYSTEM OF COAL WORKING.

SIR,—I think you will permit me to state in reference to the subject under discussion, that I feel much obliged to Mr. Naysmith for his letters and papers; as by them he has innocently admitted, in his defence, that he has confirmed more than all I stated in my previous papers. I do not think Mr. Naysmith has tarnished his reputation in attempting to defend a system he sincerely believes to be the proper and best method of working a seam of coal, but considering the charges I brought forward were levelled at coal mining engineering in Wales generally, I did think others besides Mr. Naysmith would have had something to say in defence of the system—or, at least, have defended it on commercial grounds. But evidently these gentlemen prefer silence. Well, this being so, it is for the colliery owners to call them to account, and to weigh system with system, and interest with interest.

Mr. Goodwin states, on reading Mr. Naysmith's paper, that his surprise is lessened that Mr. Shepherd should have taken up this subject in the manner he has done, providing he claim no greater interest in the matter than that of a public benefactor. I can assure Mr. Goodwin that I have no further interest in this matter than to expose a great waste of our mineral wealth, and a system in which the working collier is, perhaps, the greatest sufferer. I saw in it not only a waste of minerals, but also a great waste of human life. As regards Mr. Naysmith's plans, they are without a scale and other details requisite to give one a correct idea of his meaning; but, passing over this, I know from experience it is impossible to ventilate a colliery properly when the current of air is split into so many channels at the same time, as shown in his sketches. The ventilation in some parts must not only be defective, but extremely so, and a very dangerous system in a fiery seam.

Mr. Naysmith states the inflammable gas from a long wall gob would escape into the gate-road, and render the road very dangerous; but with the broken down, disordered roof his sketches represent, how are we to prevent this danger in his walls? A little further information is required on this head. I must say that I was quite unprepared to find such a sketch put forward as the long wall system. I apprehend this is what is termed in Wales the long wall stall work. Call it what you may, but it appears to me to be only a "long eared brother" of the stall and pillar system, and to deserve equal reprobation. For my own part, I shall be most happy to render those colliery owners any assistance in my power, and also give them any information, for the purpose of testing their seams on the long wall system. I admit this system is not learnt in a day, or put into operation in a week; it requires patience to overcome all the difficulties, and the prejudices entertained by the workmen against innovations of any kind. But a determination on the part of colliery owners would soon bring about a change; and when once the workmen understood the system, they would soon appreciate its comforts and advantages both to themselves and their employers.

GEORGE SHEPHERD, C. & M.E.

Throgmorton-street, Dec. 9.

THE SAFETY-LAMP.

Sir,—Within the last five or six years I have devoted a good deal of time and attention to the improvement of the miner's safety-lamp. I have watched from time to time the various patents and would-be improvements, and, in my opinion, the miner's safety-lamp is now just where it should be. England can boast of were put together, and a lamp was to be the result, if that lamp were to have a flame, and a lamp was to be the safety-lamp after all. Now, the lamp that is wanted is one without a flame of any kind, or other hot substance that would ignite gas, and then it would be impossible for an explosion to occur, except in the case of spontaneous combustion. It occurred to me some time ago that a lamp such as I speak of, but to try and perfect it myself; but as there are so many disastrous explosions occurring every year, and many more might occur before I could give my ideas to the public, hoping that someone cleverer than myself will take up the subject, and make a lamp sooner than I could do. There are several substances that a lamp could be made from. First, there is what is called a "shiny prop," that is to say, a white shining substance collected on the timber in coal mines. I have several times seen this substance give out a considerable amount of light, so as to allow you to see objects around you. Then, again, there is the skins of fishes, the oyster-shell, and the glow-worm, &c., all giving off light. Now, I think if some chemist were to get samples of these different things (particularly the white shining substance from the timber in coal mines), analyse them, and find out their component parts, he would, I have no doubt, find by experimenting on them that he would be able to improve their luminous powers, and so make a lamp of some of them.—Dec. 9.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.

Sir,—I have watched with much interest the improvements which have from time to time been made in the coal-hewing machinery introduced by Messrs. Ridley and Rokeby some two years since, and am particularly glad to learn that it has now been so nearly perfected as to be capable of commencing which the machine possesses appears to me to be, that hand labour is more closely imitated than in any other which has been previously introduced; whilst, as compared with hand labour, it has the additional advantage that the undercut may be made much narrower, and, consequently, with less waste of coal. Where the coal is worked by long walls, the very little necessity for readjusting the machine, and an enormous amount of work could be got through. Compressed air being the means by which the motion is obtained, the ventilation will be rather assisted than otherwise by the use of the machine, and in opening a new colliery an amount of safety and economy never before attained. The first levels could be put out as near the boundaries as possible, and by then working home from these first levels, four machines could speedily be got to work, and scarcely a pound of coal wasted. As the new machine will cut horizontal and vertical grooves with equal facility, it would be a great labour-saver. Even the mechanical arrangements of the machine are of a superior character for underground purposes. The working cylinder is mounted on a stout frame carried on a bell-crank lever, the pick being attached to the long arm. The admission of the air into the cylinder is regulated by a slide valve, the opening and shutting of which is by a spring and tappet, the spring coming into action immediately the tappet ceases to act. The air is led from the surface to within a short distance of the machine in iron pipes, a short length of elastic pipe being used to facilitate the forward movement of the machine over a certain distance. It would be satisfactory, no doubt, to the many of your readers to learn the comparative speed, and the comparative efficiency, in practice, of the machine and hand labour. R. J. Leeds, Dec. 6.

ON THE WORKING OF PEAT AS A FUEL.

Sir,—I have given many years of patient enquiry to this subject, and have watched the results of practical and careful trials of Peat Fuel, and am more than ever convinced of its great advantages and economy for producing steam; but especially so for working iron and steel, so as to produce the best of materials, equal, if not superior, to those of other countries, whose claims to superiority have been gained hitherto almost, if not wholly, through the high character of the fuel used by them. This opinion is confirmed by the real practical results obtained at the Creveleia Works, near Leitrim, Ireland, and which details are fairly and fully given in the working manager, Mr. George Murrell, at p. 845 of last week's Journal. Following this detail will be found Mr. Anderson's valuable opinion (as a civil engineer of experience), and I fully concur that Bessemer's process, combined with peat fuel, would produce the finest steel bars, &c., at the Creveleia Works, probably exceeding all others. I am invited to inspect his really beautiful process of steel manufacture, that it only wanted peat fuel charcoal to perfect it in every way. Bessemer will prove this (for himself) are long, no doubt; but it is, and has been, a subject of surprise to me for a long time to notice how slow and inefficient, clever men are to see and recognise simple, but valuable, when laid before them by others. I have read the letter signed B. H. Paul, also in last week's Journal, and the delusion seems to exist in his unbelief. I am one of those who "how to do things," and that properly; but I must regret that there are so many unkindred spirits, who seem to delight in disputing and impeding progress, by creating and obtruding obstacles, and who are almost incapable of believing their own eyes, especially if it is not to their own advantage as assured as I am of my own existence that but a very little time and expense of machinery, and other appliances of powerful character, will produce peat fuel, so as to compete with coals of many districts, and certainly to surpass all patented coal and pitch fuels yet introduced. It is not to suppose that the drying of peat can only be effected by heat, but we can have access to hydraulic presses, rollers, cutters, &c., to any extent for its conversion. The right steps for progress have been made by the formation of a company, under Mr. Buckland's patent; but this is only a first lesson, as it must be apparent to all interested that, with combined energy, perseverance, and more powerful appliances, all present and imaginary difficulties will be overcome and set aside, by producing a superior fuel and charcoal, which shall be able to obtain and maintain a price equivalent to the advantages secured, so as to yield a handsome profit and secure every thing new; but perseverance will beat down or remove all obstacles, if rightly set about, with skill, energy, and capital. W. Austin, C.E. Welford, Wales, Dec. 8.

THE NEW LIGHT—ATMOSPHERIC GAS.

Sir,—In last week's Journal I see a long letter from Mr. Bower on the Atmospheric Light, but his letter looks so like an advertisement that I cannot refrain from troubling you with a few remarks upon it. Mr. Bower says he has investigated the subject, as he does everything new; and, to judge from his letter, what does his investigation amount to? He says, "what anyone connected with gas already knows, that there is no pretence to say that there is; what he told me was, that by his means he can produce a better and cheaper light than has ever been produced by any similar process. I have inspected the light, and if Mr. Bower claims the credit of producing a gas apparatus which shall give ten lights for five hours, each light to be equal to six candles, for no better than that. Why, Sir, we buy gas in London at 4s. 3d. per foot of gas, which scarcely costs 10½d. selling price. Perhaps Mr. Bower may say, "Look how cheap my apparatus is?" Very likely. It is a first-rate article. He observes that his apparatus requires no cover. Another thing, that the "stupid servants" who attend it keep the retorts to a proper heat, but the proper quantity of coal is not to be fit to burn; this is just what has to be done in all coal gas-

works, large or small. If this is the result of Mr. Bower's ten years' labour, there can be no doubt that he has "laboured in vain." I cannot help thinking that when Mr. Bower tries to enlighten the readers of a scientific Journal on anything new, it would be as well if he did not so prominently advertise his own gasworks; which, after all, appears to be one of the most expensive, if not one of the oldest, methods of making coal gas.—23, West-square, S. A. MILLAR.

A NEW LIGHT—ATMOSPHERIC GAS.

Sir,—I do not agree with the conclusions of Mr. Bower with respect to Mr. Mongrel's invention. There can be no comparison between ordinary gas making by the application of heat, and the production of gas by the carburation of atmospheric air without heat. Mr. Bower's apparatus would necessitate the attention of a servant for some hours weekly, or even daily, where many lights were burned. The carburation of atmospheric liquid weekly or monthly, according to its size, and the raising of the air-box daily; the time occupied where 25 lights are in nightly use being less than would be required to trim a single table-lamp.

As to the danger of the atmospheric gas, I maintain that Mr. Bower is not quite just towards it. Even if the hydrocarbon be alone burned, and decompose so quickly when it escaped into the air, that no danger could result. If the combination be chemical, which I am half inclined to believe, not only will there be great economy from burning the air, but we must have a compound so little known that careful experiments must be made before an opinion can be pronounced. You have already stated that the atmospheric gas is innoxious, which overthrows Mr. Bower's theory, it being well known that an ordinary mechanical mixture of hydrocarbon gas and atmospheric air would require the use of a Hemming's safety-jet to prevent explosion. If the mixture of the gases by Mr. Mongrel's apparatus be so perfect as to afford a constant light after passing through 60 yards of piping, there will be no more danger than from using ordinary gas.

IRON-MAKING—"BLOOMING."

Sir,—The patent blooming recently erected at the Dowlais Ironworks, South Wales, was started on Saturday last (Dec. 6), and came off very successful. It consists of a series of vertical and horizontal rolls, which are placed in such a manner that the bloom on being entered in the first pair, passes through the entire train without the assistance of roughers, hookers, &c., at the rate of 300 blooms per hour. It is the invention of Mr. Charles White, of the Taff Vale Ironworks, Trefores, and is said to be the greatest improvement known in the ironworks for many years. New Swindon Rail Works, Dec. 8. W. C.

THE REDRUTH MINING DISTRICT.

Sir,—Your correspondent "M. F." still, I perceive, maintains that the metalliferous slate about Redruth is fossiliferous; I affirm, on the contrary, that it contains no organic remains, that it is non-fossiliferous, and I appeal to Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath; to Capt. J. Vivian, of North Roskear, and to Mr. Salmon, each an authority on this question. I ask these gentlemen whether in the course of their experience they have ever met with fossils in the true metalliferous kills of Redruth, and shall feel obliged if they will kindly give us the result of their researches in respect to this matter through the medium of the Journal. "M. F." should call things by their right names; when a man speaks of a course of copper ore it, is ambiguous, and calculated to mislead. I thank "M. F." for his opinion respecting the kind of rock which constitutes the "great unmoved frame of this planet;" "M. F." believes the "frame" to be built of granite, others, however, hold a different opinion. MOLISK.

GOLD IN WALES.

Sir,—My attention has been drawn for the last few weeks to several reports in the Journal respecting the existence of gold in Wales; and as one thoroughly acquainted with the various gold mines and miners in the vicinity of Dolgelly, I was induced to write you a few lines, trusting that you will allow a small space of your worthy paper for their appearance. It is well known to the public that a trial was made on most of the mines now working about eight or nine years ago, when many scores of thousands were expended. Then, as I was told many times, there existed visible gold in Dolgelly, Cwmhelian, Prince of Wales, Cambrian, and other mines in the neighbourhood, quite as rich as was ever seen afterwards in the Vigne and Clogau Mines; but, on account of a want of management, the mysteries of which at present are not very difficult to understand, the result of those trials was a complete failure. Nothing afterwards of importance was done in connection with the gold in either of these mines until the Parry proved successful at the now celebrated Vigne and Clogau Mines. This success induced many gentlemen of high importance in mining to visit the locality, and since the columns of the Journal, apparently many gentlemen have been induced to take shares in nothing but the trust interest of the public in sight, should be engaged. All of these suitable machinery for reduction purposes are fixed up; yes, one of them has ventured to make some statistics of the future profits. Let this be so; but, undoubtedly, several future reports cannot be so easily accomplished. Still, in the opinion of high mining authorities, Merionethshire is rich in gold, which could under the management of practical men, thoroughly understanding the nature of the country, worked here expected before now dividends; but it is a fact that no one, except the well-known Clogau, has proved any real benefit to the shareholders. Respecting the Prince of Wales Mine, we are informed that the miners often broke small bunches of very rich visible gold, and the crushing and amalgamating, at least, 100 or 200 tons of the ore, there resulted only a few pounds of pure gold. Three or four bunches of visible gold were also broken at a Cambrian Mine, which went under Mr. Hopkins's treatment, as well as an immense quantity of the bulk of the gold ore; but it is to be feared that the result of the trial will not answer to his reports at the commencement of his operations. I do not profess to know where the fault lies; but it is high time, however, for the public to know what they are doing in Wales.—Dolgelly, Dec. 10.

EAST KONGSBERG NATIVE SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NORWAY.

Sir,—I feel convinced I have never stated anything concerning the present company except the truth, nor given any information about the mines except it has proved to be correct, up to the present moment. I, therefore, the shareholders to Mr. Bigg's statement at the ordinary general meeting, on Nov. 26, is incorrect, and in no regard to be depended upon, when Mr. Bigg says, "He had put himself to a great deal of trouble in endeavouring to ascertain the correctness of the statements which were promulgated at the initiation of the company, his hand a book which stated that the Government derived from its silver mines Sp. 50,000 per annum (11,364l.); if that were so, the statement which had been put before the shareholders was certainly incorrect; for, according to that, the Government derived an annual profit of 50,000."

If Mr. Bigg had investigated the matter at the proper place during his stay in Kongsberg, or had asked me, he would have been saved the trouble of reading a Travelling Book, and he would have obtained the information he was so anxious to get. Mr. annum (not 50,000l.), derived from the Government's silver mines, calculated from the Native Silver Mining Company, has copied the same from the Government's books, and the original paper, signed by Mr. Fris, now to be seen at the company's office, is a statement of Mr. Fris's statement is visible, as will be seen by the following extract from the report of the directors at the Government silver mines, delivered to the Government, also, is to be seen at the office:—
The Silver Mines reserve fund, created according to the Parliament, or Storting's resolution, dated May 11, 1857, and confirmed by his Majesty the King of Norway and Sweden, June 23, same year, amounted at the end of the year 1858, Sp. 407,092-119. According to information received from the Royal Finance Department, dated Jan. 10 and March 22, 1859, there is in this year to add as part in the dividend for the year 1858 Sp. 239,509-110½. And interest of reserve fund 16,051-43 = 235,561-32½.

Total amount of the reserve fund to end of 1858 Sp. 663,054-31¼. Or 150,694l. sterling.
The total net profit in 1858 was Sp. 259,909-110½, or 65,888l. 10s. (of which the Government deduct Sp. 50,000), and in Mr. Seaby's pamphlet it is only calculated to be 53,804l. (because the silver and alkali was not then reduced to fine silver), consequently 12,084l. less than the real profit. I consider this to be a sufficient proof that Mr. Seaby's statement of Sp. 50,000 is incorrect, and not to be depended upon, and Mr. Bigg's statement of Sp. 50,000 is incorrect, and not to be depended upon.
Ramborg stamping mill, which, according to analysis, would produce (at 4s. per ounce) 47,771 l. 10s. The same was analysed in 1856, containing 2½ grains of silver to the pound, which I never mentioned to Mr. Seaby, which might be estimated at the value of 32,082l.; but whatever the amount would be, 40,000, or 30,000, my opinion is that Bigg ought to have paid attention to the same during his stay in Norway, and brought it to the attention of the shareholders, as it was known to him from the before-mentioned pamphlet that it was calculated to be worth 47,771 l. It is the second time the board has sent Mr. Bigg to Norway, without his taking the least notice of the same, or other matter, which would be

more important for the company than the contents of Mr. Bigg's report, read at the last meeting, and printed in the Journal of Nov. 29. Winchester-street, Finsbury, Dec. 6. JACOB H. LUNDST.

EAST KONGSBERG SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—In the Journal of Nov. 29 is the report of a meeting of this company, called for the purpose of receiving the report of a member of their committee, just returned from a visit of inspection at the mines, on the state and prospects of their property. In concluding some observations which he offered on it, he added that "he held in his hand a book, which stated that the Government derived from its silver mines \$50,000 per annum; if that were so, the statement which had been put before the shareholders was certainly incorrect, for, according to that, the Government derived an annual profit of 50,000," and the matter, though some importance appeared to be attached to it, seems, now, as the directors of the Kongsberg Silver Mines furnish annual reports to the Minister of Finance, and as these have of late years been regularly given in the *Storting's* the real state of the case. I must premise that, if the numerous mines at Kongsberg, which the Government abandoned in 1805, and which from 1834 to that year had produced 2,630,140 marks of pure silver, the working for account of the Government in Gotten Hill in the North Mine. These three, therefore, constitute at present all the silver mines of the Government. They produced in the 24 years (1830-53) silver of the value of Sp. 5,356,274, and left, after deduction not only of the costs with which usually for the Christian adit, and of money expended in the acquisition of real estate however, represent paper money, at various rates of depreciation, which will reduce the value of the produce to Sp. 4,970,104, and that of the net profit to (probably) about Sp. 3,207,000. Roughly calculating Sp. 4½ = 11, this will make the profit 712,667l., and give an annual average of quite 30,000l. a year for these 24 years.
For the last five years, of which I have official returns (1854-58), I will specify the annual amounts, according to the Finance accounts, which, owing to differences in the dates of the entries at Kongsberg and at Christiania, frequently differ in the amount of any particular year from, but in the aggregate of several years, of course, agree with the Kongsberg accounts:—

1854	Sp. 239,033-10	Sp. 151,839-61¼
1855	372,229-10¼	280,604-10
1856	302,135-57½	213,287-82
1857	224,051-105	143,201-36
1858	389,342-77½	289,909-110½
Together ..	Sp. 1,311,792-0¼	Sp. 1,079,242-60
Annual average ..	Sp. 262,358-2-5	Sp. 215,818-0¼
sterling	£67,190	£47,966

But, though the surplus of these five years amounted to Sp. 1,079,242, the Government only appropriated Sp. 450,919-91, or, on an average, about 20,000l. a year, of it, because in 1854 it had obtained the consent of the Storting, which had proved itself rather too hard a taskmaster, annually to leave certain balances unappropriated in the hands of the direction in Kongsberg, with a view of forming a permanent working capital, or about 107,350l.

This certainly somewhat differs from the official returns given in the prospectus of the company; but, as the authority from which it is derived is not distinctly cited, it would be useless to attempt to discover to what the disagreement is owing. So much for the Kongsberg mines. As to the mines in Numedal, now in the hands of the company, which formed the fourth mining district (Revier) of the Kongsberg mines, the principal of them (Queen Anna Sophia and Neus Gluck) were discovered in 1722, and the former at first was so productive that, in August, 1723, crowns to the amount of 30,000 rix dollars were expressly coined as a *cadeau* to the queen whose name it bore. They soon fell off, however, and got into disrepute. N.

NORTHERN MINERAL ASSOCIATION, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sir,—Noticing the reference, in last week's Journal, to the specimens which have recently arrived from the mines possessed by the Northern Mineral Association in South Australia, I have taken an opportunity of inspecting them, and enclose you the report from my Note Book thereon, for the benefit of those whom it may concern. JOHN H. CLEMENT. Gloucester-terrace, Church-street, Kensington.

"I have examined the parcel of copper ore lying in store in Fenchurch-street, E.C., and took what I considered a fair sample of such ore, and have assayed it for copper, and find it contains 33-1-10 per cent. These ores are composed of silica in various states, also carbonic acid and iron; thus causing the ore to be composed of malachite, chrysocolla, and ruby copper. Some stones of these ores are in lumps, weighing as much as 12 cwt., and, taking the whole parcel of ore, I should consider it to be a fair sample of what may be expected to be produced from such a copper ore deposit as this parcel of ore seems to have come from.

I consider that the formation, or country, in which this ore occurs to be a distinguished very fine sandstone, and likely to hold immense deposits of this class of copper ore, and from previous knowledge that we have of the depths to which such class ores hold down in South Australia at the Barras Burras Mine, I can point out no feature in these ores, which I have personally assayed, which would lead me to suppose that they will not hold down in depth, or diminish in quality; in fact, from the hardness of the silica in the ore, I believe that the ore will improve in richness in depth. Picked samples of the ores would, no doubt, produce higher amounts of copper per cent.; but I do not consider that the general produce of ore from this mine, the ores of which I have given the assay, can be made cleaner for sale than the sample lying in store. JOHN H. CLEMENT, F.G.S., &c., consulting engineer.

Memorandum of the ore.—Three stones weigh as follows:—12 cwt. 0 gr. 14 lbs.; 5 cwt. 3 gr. 12 lbs.; 2 cwt. 1 gr. 4 lbs. The total weight of the ore, consisting of 24 pieces, is 37 cwt. 1 gr. 13 lbs."

PRACTICAL MINING—"DRESSING."

Sir,—Many of your readers will remember my sending some remarks on Dressing, about a year since, at which time I said that being in a poor mine, I could not carry out my plan; but since that I have had an opportunity of doing so, and, I am glad to say, with good results. In the old dressing-floor, then comes a man with a sledge to break up the rocks; then another, with a shovel to throw it into a riddle; then, of course, there must be one to use the riddle, and one with a barrow to wheel off the roughs, one or two more to wheel off the smalls, and another to wash the roughs and to put it on the table for the girls to separate. Now, Sir, by this time we have six men at work, but on my plan three are sufficient, and can do as much work as the six, without riddle or barrows.

My plan is as follows:—First, a place is prepared to receive the stuff to be dressed; close beside this a strake should be put in, which ought to have 2 in. in it; and in the bottom of this strake a sheet of iron ought to be so put that the water and stuff fixed, about 3 ft. long by 2 ft. wide, with an inch square hole; at the bottom of this is fixed the table, to receive all that will not pass through the grating, and also for separation. This grating should be fixed on the incline, so that so soon as anything comes back launder should be fixed, to pass on to the table. Under this grating a saddle-laider should be fixed, to be of sufficient length so as to take the water and smalls along the way of the people at the table. Now, at the bottom end of this first launder another grating should be fixed; this grating ought to be made of wirework, the same long as of 3-hole size. At the bottom of this grating a square launder should be fixed, to receive all that will not pass through the grating. By this plan it can be easily moved to the sifting-hutch. Under this grating a saddle-laider must be fixed, also to take off the smalls and water, which ought to be conducted on to a self-acting, although this plan is so simple and easy, yet I am confident that from 50 to 60 per cent. can be saved by adopting it.—St. Ives, Dec. 4. W. BETTES.

THE SILVER-MOUNTAIN MINES.

Sir,—I was always satisfied that those gentlemen who, some time back, endeavoured to prevent me proving that my first estimates about these mines, then called the Silver Bank, were correct, would signify fail in their attempt. I am in receipt of a letter from the manager of the mine, Capt. C. Williams, than whom, in my opinion, a better miner does not exist in Cardigan-shire—I mean with reference to a knowledge of the Cardiganshire lodes. He states:—"SILVER MOUNTAIN.—I have opened the Blue shaft to the bottom, and have found an excellent course of ore, from 10 to 11 feet wide, worth at least 25l. per cubic fathom. I consider this mine an excellent one."

If this estimate prove correct, this course of ore is worth about 46l. per fathom, which is as good as the lead lodes that have made the greatest profits in Cardiganshire. Now, what is the result of all the caution and apparent virtuous indignation expended by my antagonist in advice to the public as to the value of these mines? Simply that he has prevented some of the public from having shares in a good mine, possibly amongst whom may be some of his own and my friends; and so far as the interest of the very man that he wished to hold little or nothing of a good thing. The moral is that, although one company may fail in a substantial undertaking, from want of funds or organisation, it is generally possible to find another that will fortunately succeed, and prove that truth is great, and it will prevail. MATTHEW FRANCIS.

EAST CARADON MINE.

Sir,—I think there can be no longer any doubt as to the motives which have prompted the systematic attempts to misrepresent the prospects of this mine, and to depreciate its market value. For some time I confess I was not a little surprised to find the great trouble and expense which certain shareholders incurred for the purpose of spreading an unfavourable impression with regard to the future of East Caradon. Adverse reports were freely circulated; ingeniously even some individuals were so desirous to warn the holders of shares against impending ruin, that their attention was directed, by numerous newspaper advertisements, to a certain article, which would prove that East Caradon is a "sensational" mine, the prosperity about the middle of last week—the long-announced article then appeared. The mine proved in price. This must have been a heavy disappointment to the "bears." So contented were they that all their cleverly-concocted devices would succeed, that they freely offered any number of shares, to be delivered at the end of the year, at prices varying between 32l. 10s. and 35l. These offers have been accepted by bona fide investors, and as a fact, that these dealers do not possess a title of the shares which they have sold. It is no wonder, then, that shares are beginning to be described as firm for delivery, and that brokers already offer to give 5s. a share for the loan of them for a week; this is

This image appears to be a scan of a dark, textured surface, likely the cover or endpaper of an old book. The right side of the image is dominated by a bright, curved, white edge, which could be the spine or the edge of a page. The main area is dark and grainy, with some lighter, irregular patches and speckles, suggesting wear, dust, or the texture of the material. There is no legible text or identifiable figures present.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Dec. 9: The lode in the 130, west of the engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mudi, and stones of ore. The lode in the 130, east and west of Hooper's winze, is 20 in. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 115 west is 18 in. wide, producing a little saving work. The stope in the bottom of the 103 west are worth 4 tons per fathom. The lode in the 90 west is 20 in. wide, unproductive. The stope in the back of this level are worth 3½ tons per fathom. The lode in the 88 east is poor. The stope in this level are worth 3½ tons per fathom. No change has taken place in the 47 west, on south lode. The stope in the 35 east continue to yield about 2 tons per fathom.

BRANDON WALLS.—The following is a statement of the outlay and income for Nov.—20 men, at 16s. per week, 441; washing, 111. 13s. 11d.; wagonage, 31. 6s. 1d.; powder, candles, steel, oil, 71. 16s.; wood, 31. 10s.; sundries, 61. 96s. 6d. Received for 30 bins of ore, on Nov. 10, at 51. 2s. 6d., 1531. 15s.; 20 ditto, on Nov. 29, 1021. 10s. —2561. 5s. When I was at Brandon Walls, on Monday, our estimate of ore in bins, on washing-floor, and loose in mine, was 48 bins.—W. G. Groom.

BRYNABOR.—E. Williams, Dec. 9: The stope is looking well, especially east of the winze, which is turning out blocks of solid lead ore. Men employed at present, two masons and one labourer; two carpenters, six miners, and four about the shaft. **BRYN GWIGIO.**—F. Evans, Dec. 10: The stope in the bottom of the mine is rather improved. The 75 west is driving in an improving lode, at present worth about 15 cwt. per fathom. We are sinking a sump behind this end, to prove the run of ore under this level; we have also a pitch in back of this, worth 61. per fathom. The 75 east is poor. The various pitches in back of the 65 produce about the usual quantity. In driving north on the flat we have passed through a nice bunch of lead; the present forecast is poor, which, no doubt, will improve shortly. Nothing new in the 105 west. We sampled for to-morrow's sale 40 tons.

RYNANTAL.—James Roach, Dec. 11: The engine-shaft is being sunk through the footwall of the great cross-course, which entirely consists of grit-stone. In the fissures we find cubes of lead ore and stones of blende. The joints in these are found to fast towards the lode; this I regard as a favourable omen; I, therefore, think we shall meet with success at the depth previously alluded to. The cross-cut from the deep adit to the shaft will be holed in a few days.

CAMBERNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Dec. 9: The following tutwork bargains were set on Friday last:—The 50 cross-cut to drive north by two men, at 81. per fathom. A winze to sink under the 50, on the caunter lode, by six men, at 141. per fathom; in the lode is 1 ft. wide, chiefly composed of spar and jack, with occasional stones of ore. The 50 east, by four men, at 51. 10s. per fathom; and the 20 to drive west, on the north lode, by four men, at 81. 10s. per fathom.

CARADON HILL.—F. Pryor, J. Williams, Dec. 5: The cross-cut north of Page's shaft, on the cross-course, is being pushed on with all speed. We have suspended the driving of the adit level for the present, east of Page's shaft, on Davey's lode, and have put the men to sink a winze in the bottom of the adit level, where we have driven over a very pretty looking lode. The end still presents good appearances.

CARADON UNITED.—H. Knapp, Dec. 11: We have not yet cut the caunter lode, but are daily expecting to do so. The end is becoming increasingly wet as we extend it, and the ground is still of the most favourable description. The main lode, in the adit, is from 3 to 6 ft. wide, driving west, but not rich; probably sufficiently productive to pay the expense of driving the end. There are also good indications of copper at this point. We have commenced clearing the adit westward on the lode, where a great deal of tin ground is still standing, and branches of rich yellow copper ore of more than 20 per cent. in value. The last 30 fms. in this direction were driven on the copper lode above, consequently the tin lode is standing entire for the whole of that distance.

CEFN CILCEEN.—W. Davies, Dec. 11: The 50 yard level, in Susan's shaft, has been cleared to within a few yards to the end; the completion of this job is delayed for the present, owing to the rise of the water to the level caused by the late falls of rain. The 100 yard level, driving east from engine-shaft, is hard for progress, but producing a little lead. The 95 yard level, driving west, is in the present worth 1 ton per fathom. The 90 east is unproductive at present; we have sampled 5 tons of ore, which will be sold this day.

CENTRAL MINERA.—W. Davies, Dec. 11: The western driving on the course of the lode is speedy for progress, and is looking very promising, but is unproductive for ore. **COOLAHTRA AND BOND.**—J. Jones, Dec. 8: I had two of the directors here last week; they took a few samples with them to put in the office, which you have seen ere; the large stone you will find has a reddish colour about the lead, owing to the water coming from the hanging-wall; this is a good sign for mineral. We have commenced driving north from the shaft; the ground looks very promising for lead all through, and the water from the shaft brings some fine lead with it; this, you are aware, is a true sign that we have something good before us, which we shall find shortly. I have no doubt. We have many tons at surface, of such value that I have been obliged to employ a man to watch it, owing to so much being taken as specimens. The discovery has made a sensation in the neighbourhood; we have a first-rate mine. I must go to the Cross this evening, as some parties are anxious to take up shares. I have called on those who were desirous of doing so at Castle Blaney. I suppose they have forwarded the applications to the office. Many more will be taken up here now that the company is fully registered, and this great discovery has been made. I hope soon to see Mr. Henwood come about the engine and dressing the ore.

CROOKHAVEN.—Capt. Thomas, Dec. 8: The ground in the engine-shaft appears to be a little more compact than the more spar, containing mudi and spots of yellow ore; the dip of the ground is the same as last reported. The ground in the 60 cross-cut south is looking as if a lode were near at hand, and I would advise you to extend this cross-cut at least 3 fms. further, on sketch sent last week. The engine is working well, and the pitwork in good order.

CUDRA.—Francis Puckey, Edward Dumas, Dec. 11: Walker's shaft is now down 13 fms. below the 75; the ground is still favourable for sinking. We have suspended the 75 east, and put the men to stop the bottom of the 60, west of the winze, in order to do work for the steam pump. In the stope in the back of the 75, west of Walker's shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, and yielding about 3 cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks. We have suspended the stope in the 75 west, for the purpose of driving a few fathoms under the lode, to have a greater reach to cut it through, as at this point the lode is very hard.

CWMBRANE.—Dec. 11: The lode at the new shaft is 4 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead per fathom. The lode in the 20 north is 3 ft. wide, but at present unproductive. The 10 north is producing good stones of lead; the rise in back of this level is yielding 6 cwt. per fathom; the stope in bottom of this level is worth 7 cwt. per fathom. Floyd's stope is worth 3½ tons per fathom.

CWMKIRIN.—Dec. 9: The lode in the 32 fm. level, going east of the boundary, is 2 feet wide, containing clay-slate, branches of spar, and spots of lead ore, but not to value. We have three stope working over the back of this level, the lode yielding on an average from 12 cwt. to 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 20 fm. level, going east of the boundary, is in broken-up ground, the lode small and unproductive. There are four stope in course of working over the back of the 20 fm. level, the lode yielding from 3½ to 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 10 fm. level, going east of the boundary, is 1 yard wide, composed of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, blende, and small veins of lead ore. I look forward for this level to improve shortly. There are four stope working working over the back of the 10 fm. level, the lode yielding on an average from 9 to 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. Our progress in the adit level has been rather impeded during the past week, in consequence of our having to get through some old workings. This has been accomplished, and the men are again in a fair way of getting on. The weather is again fine for all surface operations, and our dressing is going on as usual.

CWMHEISIAN (GOLD).—Capt. Williams, Dec. 8: East Mine Shaft: Since my last we have been timbering, lining, and putting up winding-tackle; we have set the sinking to six miners and two labourers, at 240s. per fm.—Waterfall level: No change here; we have driven 4 feet on the lode, which continues of the same size.—Sheds, Windmill, &c.: We are getting on well in the sheds. Messrs. are making foundation for Mr. Mitchell's machine, and as soon as the machine is in their place we shall board in the shed; timber is ready sawn. I am preparing the stuff which comes from the new shaft for the crushers, and a fair sample had for the machinery. Six of Mr. Moesheimer's machines are ready for delivery by Messrs. Dunn and Co., of Salford.

DEEP LEVEL.—T. P. Thomas, Dec. 10: In sinking the Lake shaft through the bed of shale, which had to all appearance destroyed the lode, we have found the lode, with a well-defined wall, and having a very promising appearance running east and west. Should this lode become productive in sinking, as I have every reason to expect it will, this mine will be a very valuable one.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—H. Hays, Dec. 9: The 88 to the east of cross-course assumes an improved appearance, the product consisting of capels, spar, and can, spotted throughout with yellow copper ore. The winze sinking below the 88 presents a beautiful appearance. I would reiterate my previous statements in reference to this important point—that it is impossible that anything but a course of copper ore can surpass the present prospects, the product from this point being quartz, prisms, and mudi, with rich yellow copper ore intermixed. The south part of the great north lode, 10 fms. to the east, at the 100, has within the last day or two been struck into, the specimens from this point betoken something really valuable, on the leader part of the lode (on the footwall) being reached a great quantity of water occurs here. In taking the width of the leader at the 88 for my guidance at the 100, there will be not less than 15 feet to cut through to the leader. The cross-cut to the west of shaft, at the 100, is composed of spar and mudi, the leader here is not yet intersected; there is a great decrease of water at this point, in consequence of the south portion of the lode being struck 10 fms. to the east of shaft at this level.

DULTA.—J. Martyn, Dec. 9: In driving south from the bottom the hard ground did not extend more than 2 ft., and we are now in a beautiful decomposed granite, or china-clay. We have cut one of the branches, which is carrying tin; this branch in the 20 was not more than 1 ft. wide, but in the 30 it is near 3 ft. wide, and very promising. We are now ready for stamping and dressing. A good tin dresser is wanted; a man from a granite district is preferred. The mine is, I think, looking much better. We expect to cut the spar lode in the 20 soon, as also Burt's lode. We shall commence driving a cross-cut north shortly, as we have three other lodes in that direction. The men are in capital spirits, and expect ere long to have a good lode.

DYNGWYM.—E. Davies, Dec. 8: The 16, driving east, has a fine large ore lode, containing 2 tons of lead ore per fm., mixed with copper and blende. In the 32 east we have a large ore lode in the back, and quite up to the end. In the 42 east the lode continues quite rich for lead ore, and is extending backwards behind where was in the level barren ground; it was only poor the height of the level. The stope in the back of the 50 is not quite so rich as previously. In the 50 west we are driving on the south part of the lode, and have a strong mixture of lead ore; I should like to see it continue for 2 fms. more in the same direction, then it will prove of some value. The end of the 50 west has a kindly-looking lode, with a solid rib of lead ore, containing 15 cwt. per fathom. The stope below the 60 turns out well, and when continued underhand to the 70 west, I have no doubt, continue to make lead ore. In the 70 west the stope yields 20 cwt. per fm. In the 70 east we have cross-cut and found another branch of lead ore, on which we shall open back. The stope in the 70 east are producing ore, but not so rich as previously. The dressing department goes on satisfactorily, and this state of affairs, we hope, will continue to the end of the year, after that we must chance it with the weather. We ship by the *Seven Brothers* this week. The engine-shaft in the Cyfartha Mine goes down well below the adit. In driving east on the Dyngwym and Delifa lode we found a sprinkling of lead ore, which I hope will improve. On the whole, the mine is in a satisfactory state.

EAST BROSFLOYD.—C. Williams, Dec. 10: The lode in the stope west of engine-shaft from 8 to 9 feet wide, consisting of slate, spar, jack, and ore, yielding of the latter 21 cwt. per cubic fathom. I am now driving all the ore broken in this bargain drawn to surface. The lode in the 10, east of the engine-shaft, is 31 feet wide, consisting of slate, spar, gossan, jack, and ore, yielding of the latter 32 cwt. per cubic fathom, and from the present appearance of the lode I expect a great improvement in this end shortly. The ground in the engine shaft is very favourable for sinking, being a compact slate formation, breaking up in large blocks, which makes our progress very satisfactory. We have all ready for crushing. The drawing and pumping machinery are working well, and all the surface works are progressing favourably.

EAST CARADON.—J. Seacombe, Dec. 10: Caunter Lode: The 70 east is worth 181. per fathom. In the 70 west we have cut into the south part of the lode, and find it worth 201. per fathom, the north part 501. This end together worth 501. per fathom. The 60 east is worth 121. per fathom. The 80 east is very much improved, worth 501.

per fathom. In the 70 cross-cut south we have intersected a branch containing good stones of ore.—New Lode: The 60 east is worth 101. per fathom. No other change.

EAST CARADON (Special Report).—H. C. Salmon, J. J. Jewell, W. Roberts, Dec. 10: Williams's engine-shaft is sunk perpendicular 6 fms. below the 70 under adit; it will take full 12 months from this time to sink this shaft to the 80, and cross-cut to intersect the caunter lode.—Caunter Lode—70 fm. level: The cross-cut from Williams's engine-shaft south to this lode is 17 fms. long; the level on the lode has been driven 8 fms. east and 6 fms. west. In the eastern end the lode is worth 151. per fm.—driving by six men, at 81. per fm.; we consider that this end is likely to improve, judging from the level above. In the western end the lode is worth 241. per fm., yielding 4 tons of ore, worth 81. per fm., taking the two parts together, which seem to be tending towards a junction. Taking this into consideration, and also considering the rich bunch of ore driven over a few fathoms beyond this point in the 60, we anticipate an improvement here. The length of cross-cut from Williams's shaft in the 60 is about the same as in the 70; the level on the lode has been driven 58 fms. east and west to boundary. In the eastern end the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth about 151. per fm.—driving by six men, at 181. per fm.; we also consider that this end is likely to improve. The length of the cross-cut from Williams's shaft in the 80 is about the same as in the two lower ones; the level on the lode is driven 100 fms. east and west of the boundary. In the eastern end the lode is in two parts, which, however, are evidently coming together; the north part will yield 4 tons per fm., and the south part 1 ton, together 5 tons, worth 71. per ton, giving 351. per fm. for the value of the whole end—driving by six men, at 181. per fm.; this end has considerably improved in the north part within the last three weeks. We estimate the following reserves on this lode:—In the 50 all the ground west of cross-cut, home to boundary, has been taken away. East of cross-cut we estimate there are standing in back of the level 296 fms. of ore ground, worth on an average 501. per fm., giving a total value of 14,8001. In bottom of this level, east of the 60 end, we estimate there are standing 200 fms. of ore ground, worth on an average 501. per fm., showing a total value of 10,0001. In the 60, west of cross-cut, we estimate there are standing 97 fathoms of ore ground in back of level, worth on an average 551. per fm., giving a total value of 53,951. In bottom of this level, west of cross-cut, we estimate there are standing 123 fathoms of ore ground, worth on an average 601. per fm., giving a total value of 73,801. In this level east of cross-cut we estimate there are standing in back of the level 306 fms. of ore ground, worth on an average 451. per fm., giving a total of 13,7701. In bottom of this level east we estimate there are standing 250 fms. of ore ground, worth on an average 451. per fm., giving a total of 11,2501. In back and bottom of the 70 we estimate there are standing 190 fms. of ore ground, worth on an average 401. per fm., giving a total of 76,001. Summary of Reserves:—In back of the 50, 296 fms., value 14,8001.; in bottom of ditto, 200 fms., 10,0001.; in back of 60, west of cross-cut, 97 fms., 53,9511.; in bottom of ditto, 123 fms., 73,8011.; in back of ditto, 306 fms., 13,7701.; in bottom of ditto, 250 fms., 11,2501.; in the 70, 190 fms., 76,0011.; total, 1464 fms., value 68,3511.

New South Lode: While the caunter lode goes down vertical on the whole, as far as opened on, the new lode underlies north about 2 feet per fathom. At the 50, the two lodes are about 15 fms. apart; at the 60 they are 10½ fms. apart; and at the 70 they are supposed to be about 6½ fms. apart; but the new lode has not yet been cut at this level. In the 60, on this lode, the level has been driven 23 fms. east, and 22 fms. west. The latter end is now suspended, being home to South Caradon boundary. The east end on this lode is about 20 inches wide, and is worth 201. per fm., driving by four men, at 61. 10s. per fathom. In the 60, on this lode, the level has been extended 13 fms. west and 5 fms. east, which has laid open a tribute ground. The ends are now suspended, the western end having been driven into the kilaas, which disorders the lode completely.—Reserves at the 60 on this lode: We estimate that above and below this level there are 180 fms. of ore ground in reserve, worth on an average 121. per fathom, giving a total of 21,6001.—Fawcett's Lode: This lode has been opened on at the 50 and 60. For 63 fms. at the 50, and 23 fathoms at the 60, the only driving is the 60 east, by two men, at 91. where the lode is small and poor. At the 50 there has been some high tribute ground opened, but on the whole, this lode is unimportant.

GENERAL CONCLUSION. The caunter lode has produced a splendid run of ore ground, and although the level and depth, both in length and breadth, has been improved, through, and although the 70 ends are looking comparatively poor, we still think that some fine runs of ore ground will yet be opened out, both in the 70 and in the 50 and 60 fm. levels east. The ore ground which is being at present discovered by the drivages in the two 70 ends, the 60 east and 50 east, on the caunter, is as follows:—70 east, 60 tons per month; 70 west, 50 tons per month; 60 east, 40 tons per month; 50 east, 100 tons per month; total on caunter, 280 tons per month. On the new lode the 60 east is discovering 40 tons per month; total ore ground opening out per month in the mine, 320 tons. The monthly returns, according to the last sampling, amounts to 465 tons, which shows that the ore ground is being taken away faster than it is discovered by about 150 tons per month, or in value about 10001. per month. The facts are the best reply to your enquiry as to the rate at which the ore ground is being taken away. In our opinion the ore ground is being taken away faster than is advisable or warrantable by the position or prospects of the mine; and, in our judgment, to keep the mine in a position of permanent prosperity, the samplings should be immediately reduced by 150 tons per month, and thus kept within the discoveries. The estimate we have given of the reserves goes 5 fms. below the 70, so that we have valued them to their full extent; and such reserves, although amounting to 70,4751., does not justify the present excess of returns over discoveries.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, J. Scholier, Dec. 10: In the 60 west the middle lode is 18 in. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 60 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore, but not to value. In the winze sinking below the middle lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 50, east of the cross-course, the middle lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 50 west the new lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 50 west the south lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm.

EAST CLOGAU (GOLD).—K. Roberts, Dec. 9: In No. 1 level, on St. David's lode we have driven 6 ft.; the lode still keeps about the same width, being 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, with spots of copper pyrites. In No. 2 level, on St. David's lode, we have passed through three small cross-branches in the last 6 ft. driving, by which the lode is somewhat disordered, although still exhibiting a very promising quartz and spots of copper, and the strata have changed for the better. In No. 3 level, on St. James's lode, we have driven 4 ft.; the lode maintains its firmness, and shows a good quantity of quartz of the best description, interspersed with spots of copper and mudi; this lode, judging from its present appearance, will be a good productive lode for ore in a deeper level. In St. John's No. 1 level we have indications that we are nearing the lode; we met with strings of quartz occasionally, running east and west, underlying north. The men are progressing satisfactorily.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—W. G. Gard, J. Phillips, Dec. 11: At our usual monthly setting, on Saturday last, a bargain was let at 141. to hole and stop a piece of ground below the 46, so as to bring down the tramroad on the incline; this lode at this point is producing good saving work, and promises improvement. Having completed our communications at the 46, and thereby improved our ventilation, we have set the following stope:—A stope in bottom of the 46, east of incline shaft, by four men, two months stent, at 27. 10s. per fathom; the lode at this point is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. A stope in back of the 46, east of No. 4 winze, by four men, two months stent, at 41. per fathom; this stope will yield 3 tons of ore per fm. A stope in back of the 46, west of No. 4 winze, by four men, two months stent, at 41. per fathom; this stope will at present yield 2 tons of ore per fathom. A stope and rise in back of the 46, east of the rise, by four men, two months stent, at 41. 10s. per fm.; the lode at this point is producing good saving work, and promises improvement. In the 46, east of the rise, by four men, two months stent, at 41. 10s. per fathom, this stope will yield 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The 36 is set to six men, at 71. 10s. per fathom; the lode in this end is still worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. The deep adit level, east of Gard's shaft, is set to six men, at 35s. per fathom; the leading part of the lode is 2½ feet wide, and composed of friable fluor-spar, peach, mudi, and rich stones of coated yellow ore; the general character of the lode at this point fully warrants us in expecting a considerable improvement. Gard's shaft is down to within 9 feet for a 12-fathom level under the deep adit. We shall cut through the lode as soon as this is completed, and from what we have seen of the lode in the deep adit we anticipate finding a course of ore at the bottom. We shall sample about 90 tons of ore to-day, and for the future hope to raise enough to meet our entire costs.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—T. Urm, Dec. 10: The ground in Boorman's shaft, sinking below the 50, continues hard for progress, and the branch of schist which came out from the bottom, mentioned in my last report, has confused the lode in the present bottom; we are pushing down this shaft as fast as the nature of the ground will admit, and hope to reach the 60 about the middle of next month. In the 40, driving south on the hookan, we have cut a very promising lode, composed of prisms and tin; we are now driving east on it, by four men, at 41. per fm.; I consider this an important feature, as I think it will form a junction with our north lode in depth.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Dec. 6: Hallett's shaft is down 10 fms. 2 ft. below the 55; the last 6 ft. in sinking, which was taken down last night, was not so productive as formerly; it is about 9 in. wide, worth 71. per fathom for length of shaft, 11 ft. We have set to drive a 65, both east and west, and as the 55 east and west left a good bottom, we may expect the 65 to open well. In the 55 east the lode is 6 in. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 55 west the lode is 16 in. wide, worth 151. per fathom; the ground in this level is a little harder than usual, consequently the lode is of less value. I think the change is only temporary, and that it will soon improve. The stope over the level is worth 261. per fm. In the winze below the 48 the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 81. per fm. In the 45, east of King's cross-cut, the lode is about 10 in. wide, unproductive. We have set six pitches, at tributes varying from 11s. to 13s. 4d. in 17.

EAST TREKERRY.—J. Nancarrow, Dec. 6: A slide has crossed the end in the 40 east, which for a time completely cut off the lode, but we begin to see it again to the east of the slide, where it has just the same appearance as before, and having increased the number of men, we hope to make such progress as will enable us to report more fully on it next week. The lode in the 40 west is still in the elvan, but appears to be getting more settled, and looks more promising. There is no alteration to notice in either of the cross-cut since last reported.

EAST WHEAL AGAR.—F. Pryor, W. Johns, Dec. 5: We have completed the engine-house, &c., and are now engaged in putting in the work of the engine, and you may rest assured that no time will be lost in getting it finished. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of the adit level is still looking very promising.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, T. Bennett, Dec. 10: The lode in the engine-shaft is from 2 to 3 feet wide, composed of quartz and peach, with mudi, spots of yellow ore, and a little tin—a most kindly lode. The lode in the 55 east is 20 in. wide, yielding a little ore and tin. The lode in the 55 west is nearly 2 feet wide, producing a little tin. The lode in the 45 east is 30 in. wide, and improving, from which we broke some very good stones of tin. The lode in the winze sinking below the 45 west is yielding good work for tin, and worth 101. per fathom. The lode in the 45 west is 18 in. wide, and worth 61. per fathom. There are two stope in the back of this level worth 101. per fathom. A stope in the back of the 35 east is worth 51. per fathom.—New Lode: In the 45 fm. level south we have found the lode on each side of the cross-course, and we have brought up as fair a sample as it is possible to take, which produces 6½ and 7 cwt. of black tin per 100 sacks; from these results the lode is worth about 101. per fathom, but it being immediately in the cross-course, the lode, of course, is unsettled, and we are anticipating an improvement as we get away, which we have commenced, if we may judge of the extensive work wrought on the surface by the ancients. After holding the rise from the 45 to the 35, on the main lode, we propose driving a cross-cut north on the cross-course, in the same level, because there are other lodes standing, which we think are very desirable speculations.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Dec. 10: At Homerham's shaft the ground is favourable, and good progress is being made. In Maynard's cross-cut, in the 120 north, the ground is a little improved for driving, and strongly mineralised. In the 120 east the ground is favourable for progress; the lode is 2 ft. wide, of a promising character, and letting out water freely. In the 110 east, and east of Soper's cross-cut, the lode is worth 261. per fm. In the winze below the 48 the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 81. per fm. In the 45, east of King's cross-cut, the lode is about 10 in. wide, unproductive. We have set six pitches, at tributes varying from 11s. to 13s. 4d. in 17.

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the majority of the shares, and in the Isle of Wight, are held. *Eccc signum.* To-day there is a dividend of 5s. per share: produce of lead, 90 tons per month. In 5000 shares. Not in the Journal. Shares worth 51. to 61. STRAY PARK likely to have a great advance. The general market for shares is becoming daily more in favour of buyers, the best of stocks being more or less affected by the depression consequent on the late over-trading. It being difficult, if not impossible, to give quotations such as shall please parties engaged in adverse directions in particular stocks, the writer refrains, and leaves the ungratified task to others whom it may more closely concern. When Mr. Charles Dickens was about, in a late essay, to sum up his idea of what should be said, he began, "That is to say, namely, *ridiculi, idem est*, as follows, thus—"and the writer intends to shelter himself under Mr. Dickens's wing, by saying that he does not know the exact price (not being interested in the stock) of a certain dividend mine near Liskeard, in 4800 shares, but heartily wishes its value would permanently improve.

From Mr. GEORGE BATTERS.—The general business of the market for mining shares has been, during the week, extremely dull. The heavy losses recently made by the dealers and brokers in bad debts, and depreciation in stock, has told heavily on the business, which at present must be pronounced of the most unsatisfactory character. The close of the year, and the disappointment with respect to several market mines, have brought about a state of feeling that can only be compared to an incipient panic. Doubtless at such a time investors have a fine opportunity to embark capital. EAST CARN BREA shares can be bought at 10½ to 10¾; UNION, 5½ to 5¾; NORTH CORREY, 4½ to 4¾; NORTH ROSEKRA, 36½ to 37½; all shares of the soundest possible character, and that cannot fail to leave large profits on purchases at anything like present prices. EAST CARADON have risen from 34 to 38, 39; an improvement has taken place in the

rich stones of copper ore—a promising lead. In Harvey's cross-cut, in the 55 north, the ground is favourable for progress; we hope soon to intersect the lode. In the 88, west of Hitchin's engine-shaft, the ground is favourable for progress, and the lode showing indications of an improvement.

EAST WHIM, TOLGUS.—Dec. 10: Redoubt Conals Lode: The lode in John's shaft is 1 ft. wide, consisting of spar and spots of ore. The ground in the 82 cross-cut is hard. In the 84 east the lode is 15 inches wide, composed of spar, peach, and muddle, and looking more kindly than for some time past. The lode in the adit end, east of the new shaft, is 15 in. wide, consisting of spar and peach, with spots of ore. The ground in the adit cross-cut is moderately easy; no lode nor branch met with since last reported. The water has overpowered us in sinking the old well on the new lode. We have dined the ground in our 34 east, and find we have from 24 to 30 fathoms to drive south from the 34 to intersect the new lode at the above-mentioned level; we consider it to be a very desirable object to see the lode cut at this point, and we have put the men from the old well to drive a cross-cut in the 34, with the intention of cutting it in this level. I should be glad to know your opinion upon the matter, when we can continue the cross-cut or suspend it at your pleasure.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, Dec. 10: The engine-shaft has been commenced, and it is now down about 8 feet from where we started, and nearly 4 fms. under the 84. We have tolerably good ground in the shaft, and a branch or dropper has come in from the east side, consisting of barytes and good stones of lead ore—in fact, we have drawn a small quantity of work from this branch, very good. As above stated, this branch came in from the eastern side of the shaft, and dipping west towards the lode, and we have no doubt but that it will have a favourable influence on the lode at the point of intersection. We have taken down the west lode on the part which we had been carrying in the 72 north, but, notwithstanding its improved appearance, it only produced a small quantity of saving work. The 72 north, on the west branch, is yielding $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of lead ore per fathom on an average, and the ground easy for driving. The stone in the back of this level is still yielding $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of lead ore per fm. The 60 north, on the same branch, is yielding from 3 cwt. to 4 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The 60 cross-cut east from the west branch has not passed through anything to notice since our last, and we calculate on driving it about 2 fms. more to reach the west lode. The 45 north produces occasional small deposits of lead ore, but the lode is not so large as last reported. The 45 south, on the same lode, is without any particular change. The stone in back of this level is not much. We have no other alteration to remark.

GARRETT.—W. Sandoe, Dec. 10: No change of importance has taken place since my report for the meeting last week. We have started to drive east from the old shaft recently cleared up on a very kindly looking lode, producing fine stones of lead ore.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, Dec. 6: Our prospects here were never better than at present. The lode, both in the slopes and 36 west, is looking well, and yielding good quantities of ore of better quality.

GREAT BRIGAN.—T. Trelease, George Oates, Dec. 3: In handing you our report of this mine for the general meeting, to be held on Thursday, the 4th inst., we beg to give you the particulars of the amount of work executed since the last meeting, to wit, on August 14 last, with the present prospects of the mine. We have now cleared the mine to the bottom of the engine-shaft, which is about 4 fms. 1 ft. below the 61; the shaft for this depth is sunk perpendicular—it intersected our main lode in the 61. This, the leading part of the lode, has passed through the shaft to the south. It appears just after the shaft had been sunk below the bottom level there was a lode met with underlying north; they carried the lode down on the north side of the shaft to the present bottom of the perpendicular, and sunk a winze on its course about 7 ft. below; we have opened a little on this lode since Saturday last; it is now about 18 in. wide, composed of prill, peach, and muddle, with a small portion of copper ore, but not to value. We propose sinking this shaft perpendicularly 8 fms. deeper, making 12 fms. below the 61 fathom level, and then cross-cut north and south to prove the lode; our price for sinking the shaft is 321. per fm. The 61 is extended east of the above shaft 21 fathoms. When we found the present end of the former workers, we discovered they had driven on a lode underlying north, whilst our main lode underlies south. Judging from this, and other indications, we were led to believe the main lode was standing to the south, and we accordingly put out a cross-cut in that direction, and intersected the lode, and have driven east of said cross-cut on its course 3 fms.; it is now about 2 ft. wide, worth 181. per fm., having a very promising appearance. This is entirely below the elvan course, the stratum being a light kilas or clay-slate, of a congealed character for producing copper; we are looking at the ground sloped away about 10 ft. below the level above for a number of fathoms beyond this drive, we are led to expect a continuance of ore ground for a considerable length. Now, looking at this productive lode, which is quite out of the influence of the elvan, and below the same, goes a great way to dispel the notions and opinions of many parties in the district that nothing would be found of value below the elvan. This fact alone will justify us in recommending our engine-shaft to be sunk to a deeper level with the utmost dispatch. We have cut a pit in the 40, at cross-course shaft, and purpose sinking the adit shaft with a lift below the latter level, with a chain attached to the engine, after putting in a skip-road and other necessary work, which we calculate will take about one month from this time to complete. The 49 extended east of the above shaft 14 fms.; the lode in this drive has averaged from 3 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, producing a little copper ore for the whole length, and tribute ground; the lode in the present end is 4 ft. wide, composed chiefly of quartz, mixed with copper ore throughout, worth about 81. per fm. The lode in the 42, driving east of Trelease's shaft, is 18 inches wide, producing stones of ore of a promising appearance. The lode in this level, driving east of the winze, sunk below the 28, and east of the latter shaft, is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, worth 101. per fm. Highburrow shaft is now sunk 5 ft. below the 33; the lode in this shaft has improved, it being now worth 81. per fm., and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide. The lode in the 33, east of said shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing a little ore, but not of much value.

North Trekerby.—Dec. 10: All our work on this lode is now suspended, except the driving the deep adit west of Oates's shaft, in consequence of the water. This level is extended west of the above shaft 45 fms.; the lode in this drive has averaged from 1 to 3 ft. wide, at times producing a little ore of a kindly appearance; the lode in the present end is 1 ft. wide, containing spots of copper ore. We are also driving a cross-cut south of trial shaft, on the cross-course at the deep adit, to intersect the North Trekerby south lode. This cross-cut to south lode is extended 10 fms., and from the run of the lode, we calculate in 10 fms. more to reach it; the ground is favourable for driving, and we estimate it will take about two months from this time to complete. In the past four months we have opened, in sinking and driving, 180 fms. of ground; and cleared old levels and shafts 395 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. We have also erected a new 24-in. steam-whim, which will be ready to draw in a week from this date. We estimate the copper ore for the next sampling, if the weather will permit us to dress it, to be about the same quantity and quality as the last sold. You will perceive, in looking over this report, that we have a little copper ore in almost all of our present tutwork operations. This certainly looks encouraging, and we consider (though not very rich) that our prospects are cheering, and we look forward with confidence that from these and other indications improvements will take place, and we hope soon to see the mine in a far better position than at present.

T. Trelease, Dec. 4: There is no change to notice in any part of the mine since my report for the meeting, except that the water is again in the Highburrow shaft, which will prevent the sinking until we have more favourable weather. We have had quantity of rain here for the last few days.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—T. Trelease, Dec. 6: We are getting on very well with the sinking of the engine-shaft below the 47. Pondarve's lode in the 40, driving west from Rule's shaft, is about 2 ft. wide, containing stones of copper ore. Job's shaft is now cleared 6 fms. 3 ft. below the 40, and still filled with rubbish up to that point. In the past week we have discovered some ground in the 40, on New Britain lode, about 100 fms. from Job's shaft, a good branch of ore, and the lode in the 40 is now suspended, we will put a part of men as soon as convenient, and take the ore away; this lode in the 20, driving east of Gribble's shaft, is 15 inches wide, with stones of copper ore, but not to value. Coal-yard lode, in the winze sinking below this level, is 2 ft. wide, producing a little ore. We put the skip to work at Jenkins's shaft; it answers very well. Our tin pitches are a little improved, and if they continue I hope to increase our returns.

GREAT NORTH TOLGUS.—C. Henwood, Dec. 10: The flat-rod shaft is cut down 12 ft. long to within 3 or 4 feet of the bottom, about 5 fms. below adit; the lode in the end going both east and west is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, jack, muddle, and yellow ore; the lode in the 100, west of Fielding's shaft, is small and unproductive; we are improving going down; there is also a branch about 4 in. wide, containing good stones of ore, standing to the north, which will fall into the lode about 1 fm. below the present bottom of the shaft, when I expect an improvement. We have hauled some excellent work in cutting down the shaft, a box of which I have sent you, so that you may see the quality of the ore. At surface the excavation for the bob-pit is nearly complete, and I have set the masons work at per pitch. The castings, straps, &c., for the bob are on the mine, and we shall proceed with the building of it immediately. All other work is being pushed on as rapidly as possible.

GREAT RETALACK.—Wm. H. Reynolds, Dec. 9: No change of importance since my last. We shall sample to-morrow 90 or 100 tons of blende of excellent quality, and in about a fortnight we hope to get from 80 to 100 tons for a parcel of second quality.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Dec. 10: In Lyle's shaft, sinking below the 140, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 1001. per fm. The lode in the 140 west is 5 ft. wide, worth 201. per fm. for tin. The other levels on the copper lode are unproductive. We shall sample to-day about 100 tons of tin stuff, and shall have another such quantity to sample in a fortnight's time.

GREAT TREVEDDIE AND CABILLA.—J. Poigiasse, Dec. 9: The engine-shaft is down to the 30. We shall commence at once to drive east, where good results are quickly expected. The lode gone down in bottom of the level above (30) is a strong and large ore lode; the ground is very congenial for mineral. The back of the adit level on north lode is improving for tin; we have a large lode, and the ground is easier for working. The cross-cut driving north from the deep adit south is very near the lode; as indications present themselves in the usual change of ground, we expect tin here as soon as the lode is cut, which will be done in a day or two. We are breaking tolerable tinstuff from the end going south from the deep adit. The mine is looking encouraging.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED.—T. Trelease, William Trelease, E. Richards, J. Fetherick, R. Giles, Dec. 9: We have set the 180 to drive east and west of Harvey's engine-shaft to level 90, worth 181. per fm.; the lode in the east end is 5 ft. wide, worth fully 901. per fathom for tin. The lode in the west end is at present split up, and disordered. We have also resumed the sinking of Fielding's shaft below the 120; the lode is about 3 ft. wide, unproductive. The sinking of this shaft is of great importance, and will be pushed on to communicate with the 130, west of engine-shaft, so that we may discharge the stuff with the skip from the bottom level, which we are now obliged to draw to the 120 by manual labour. The lode in Offord's shaft, sinking below the 120, is still small and unproductive. In the 120, driving east of Offord's shaft, we find that the part of the lode that has been driven on is taking a more southerly direction than the regular run the lode; therefore we have put the men to drive in the north-east course, in order to prove if there is any more of the lode standing in that direction. The lode in the 110, east of Offord's shaft, is small, worth 81. per fm. The lode in Ham's winze, sinking below the 100, is from 7 to 8 ft. wide, worth from 601 to 701. per fm. The lode in Mathew's shaft, sinking below the 100, is 4 ft. wide, producing a little tin and copper ore, but not of much value. The lode in the 100, driving east of Mathew's shaft, is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, worth 221. per fathom, and likely to improve. The lode in Bowden's winze, sinking below the 90, east of the shaft, is very large, and promising to lead to a bunch of ore. The winze is 8 fms. beyond the 100 fathom level end. The lode in the 90, driving east of Mathew's shaft, is much the same as last reported. The lode in the 100, west of Fielding's shaft, is small and unproductive. No lode yet intersected in the 70 cross-cut, north of King's shaft. The lode in the 50, driving west of Black Dog shaft, is large, with spots of copper ore.—Boscawen's Mine: The lode in the 70 is 15 in. wide, yielding stones of copper ore; we have suspended the end for the present, and put the men to rise against Kiteley's shaft, which we hope to communicate this month. The lode in Kiteley's shaft, sinking below the 60, is 3 ft. wide, worth 41. per fm. The lode in Hunter's shaft, sinking below the 60, is 18 in. wide, with spots of copper ore; this shaft is now sunk 3 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the 60, but the water is just the same, and has not yet drained the stopes to the level we want. We have set this shaft to sink to the 70 by nine men, at 121. per fm. The lode in the 60, driving west of Hunter's shaft, is still large and unproductive. The lode in the 50, west of this shaft, is yielding a little ore, but not of much value. Nothing else new in these mines since our last report.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—C. Rickard, Dec. 11: We commenced this morning to send down our 14-in. lift to the 64, and hope to have it completed by 10 o'clock to-night if all goes well, after which the men will resume driving the cross-cut with all speed; we expect to cut the lode some part of next week. In No. 1 cross-cut, in the 59,

we have cut into the lode about 2 ft.; it is composed of capel, spar, and muddle, with good spots of copper ore. The lode in the 52 west is worth about 5 tons of good quality ore per fm. The winze sinking below the 40, west of engine-shaft, is down 2 fms. 3 ft., and is worth about 161. per fm. for copper ore. The stopes in the 40 east are producing about 4 tons of average quality copper ore per fm. The 20 west we have suspended for the present, and have placed the men to drive east of Pearce's cross-cut, in the 52 west, where we have a lode worth about $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the 10, west of Thomas's shaft, are producing 4 tons of good ore per fm. We have stopped some of our low-priced ore pitches for the time, on account of the present low standard. We are very busy preparing for next sampling, the wet weather for the past week having retarded our dressing operations very much. By the above you will see that the western part of our mine is looking very cheering indeed.

GRESTAN.—J. Kemp, Dec. 11: The bargains here are looking very promising indeed, producing some good stones of lead, and I think if the whim shaft was put down we should have a good mine at once. In the 100 west, two men to work on a string in the 10, at 160c. per ton, but we shall, no doubt, be able to work it for 20c. per ton, after communicating a shaft which has been commenced for the purpose; from present appearance there is about three yards to sink.

GROSVENOR.—Wm. Sandoe, Dec. 10: The 47 yard level, west from No. 1 shaft, has produced some fine lumps of ore during the last week, and the end at this time presents a very kindly appearance, and which I hope in a short time will turn out something good. The 50 yard level has also slightly improved of late, and is now producing good stones of lead ore. The other points of operation throughout the mine are progressing favourably, similar to when last reported on.

GWYDYR PARK.—Capt. Smyth, Dec. 11: We took down the lode in Gwydyr Park deep adit this week, it is about 1 foot wide, composed of a nice-looking spar and lead ore—good work for lead. In Gwynn Lifford adit, driving west on the lode, which is all 6 inches wide, and composed of spar and gossan. We hope to cut the red north and south lode very shortly.

HINGTON DOWN.—T. Richards, Dec. 10: The 110, west of Morris's engine-shaft, is worth 301. per fathom. The 100 west is improved, now worth 101. per fm., and the ground favourable for progress. The winze in the bottom of this level is worth 201. per fm.; the rise in the back of ditto is worth 231. per fm.; Hocking's stopes, in back of ditto, is worth 201. per fm.; Rogers's stopes, in back of ditto, is worth 181. per fm. The 85 west is producing a little ore, but at present not enough to value. The 85 east in bottom of this level is worth 301. per fathom. Hocking's stopes, in bottom of ditto, is worth 401. per fm.; Walters's stopes, in the back of ditto, is worth 181. per fm. The rise in the back of the 85 is producing some saving work. There is no change in any other part of the mine.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, Dec. 6: The lode in the 85 east is much the same character as last reported on; it is from 3 to 4 feet wide, producing stones of ore—a very strong looking lode. We have effected a communication with the rise in back of the 35 and the 25 end, which has ventilated both the levels, and also laid open a great quantity of whole ground, and if the same prospects continue as they are in sight there will be good results to be expected, as the lode in back of the 35 is opened on from 8 to 10 fms. east of the rise, where the communication is made, and will average in size from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and, as far as taken down, produced upwards of 2 tons of ore per fm. of a fair quality. There is no change in the tribute department to notice in the past week. Nothing of importance to report on in the eastern mine in the past week.

KESWICK.—J. Postlethwaite, Dec. 6: The end of the adit is still in close ground, and the vein rather small—9 in. wide; it is composed of quartz of a kindly nature, and is spotted with lead. The run over the adit (Jacob's rise) is being worked about 5 fms. long. We have a very fine large vein. The ground has been very open, but is now rather closer. The lead, as it generally is in open ground, is irregular and bumpy, worth about 10 cwt. of lead per fm. The drift between the adit and the 20 (Clarke's drift) I have stopped for the present, and have set the men to rise in the back, where I saw some indications of lead. We find good stones of lead lying in friable quartz; the vein is 4 ft. wide, and can be worked at 20c. per fm. In the 30 north we have no material change. The quartz is of a rather more kindly description, but we have no lead. The 40, north end, is close and hard, the vein small, but kindly, with small spots of lead. I do not expect much lead in this until the branch which left us to the east a few weeks ago returns again. I fully expect it will do so in a few fathoms. We have still a large soft vein in the 50, north end. We have driven about 3 fathoms during the past week; the stratum being a light kilas or clay-slate, of a congealed character for producing copper; we are looking at the ground sloped away about 10 ft. below the level above for a number of fathoms beyond this drive, we are led to expect a continuance of ore ground for a considerable length. Now, looking at this productive lode, which is quite out of the influence of the elvan, and below the same, goes a great way to dispel the notions and opinions of many parties in the district that nothing would be found of value below the elvan. This fact alone will justify us in recommending our engine-shaft to be sunk to a deeper level with the utmost dispatch. We have cut a pit in the 40, at cross-course shaft, and purpose sinking the adit shaft with a lift below the latter level, with a chain attached to the engine, after putting in a skip-road and other necessary work, which we calculate will take about one month from this time to complete. The 49 extended east of the above shaft 14 fms.; the lode in this drive has averaged from 3 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, producing a little copper ore for the whole length, and tribute ground; the lode in the present end is 4 ft. wide, composed chiefly of quartz, mixed with copper ore throughout, worth about 81. per fm. The lode in the 42, driving east of Trelease's shaft, is 18 inches wide, producing stones of ore of a promising appearance. The lode in this level, driving east of the winze, sunk below the 28, and east of the latter shaft, is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, worth 101. per fm. Highburrow shaft is now sunk 5 ft. below the 33; the lode in this shaft has improved, it being now worth 81. per fm., and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide. The lode in the 33, east of said shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing a little ore, but not of much value.

North Trekerby.—Dec. 10: All our work on this lode is now suspended, except the driving the deep adit west of Oates's shaft, in consequence of the water. This level is extended west of the above shaft 45 fms.; the lode in this drive has averaged from 1 to 3 ft. wide, at times producing a little ore of a kindly appearance; the lode in the present end is 1 ft. wide, containing spots of copper ore. We are also driving a cross-cut south of trial shaft, on the cross-course at the deep adit, to intersect the North Trekerby south lode. This cross-cut to south lode is extended 10 fms., and from the run of the lode, we calculate in 10 fms. more to reach it; the ground is favourable for driving, and we estimate it will take about two months from this time to complete. In the past four months we have opened, in sinking and driving, 180 fms. of ground; and cleared old levels and shafts 395 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. We have also erected a new 24-in. steam-whim, which will be ready to draw in a week from this date. We estimate the copper ore for the next sampling, if the weather will permit us to dress it, to be about the same quantity and quality as the last sold. You will perceive, in looking over this report, that we have a little copper ore in almost all of our present tutwork operations. This certainly looks encouraging, and we consider (though not very rich) that our prospects are cheering, and we look forward with confidence that from these and other indications improvements will take place, and we hope soon to see the mine in a far better position than at present.

LADY BERTHA.—Capt. Harpur and Metherell, Dec. 8: We have no change to notice in the appearance of the points in operation in the bottom levels. In the 30 east we have just commenced taking down the lode; so far as seen it does not appear to be quite so good as it was, composed of muddle and ore, worth of the latter 5 tons, or 151. per fm. The stopes in the 30 east continue to yield the same as last reported—the eastern ore 2 tons, or 61. per fm.; and the western ore 5 tons, or 151. per fm. The tribute department is in a promising state as usual. The late heavy rains have for the time retarded our progress at the new shaft.

—Capt. Harpur and Metherell, Dec. 11: In the 53 east the lode when last cut into was about 1 ft. 6 in. wide, carrying peach, muddle, and spots of ore. In the 41 east we are driving by the side of the lode; in the winze sinking below the bottom of this level the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of muddle and ore, worth of the latter 1 ton, or 31. per fm. In the 30 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, consisting of peach, muddle, and ore, worth of the latter 3 tons, or 91. per fathom; the lode in the rise above the back is just now disordered. The stopes in the 20 east, west of rise, are worth 4 tons, or 121. per fm.; and the eastern stopes 3 tons, or 91. per fm. The tribute department is producing much as usual. We have just met with the lode in the cross-cut at the new shaft, and so far as seen (about 2 ft.) it is composed of peach, muddle, and quartz, mixed with spots of ore.

LOWER PARK.—W. Davies, Dec. 11: The eastern shaft is going down with all speed. The 26 yard level, driving east from office shaft, is speedy for progress, and the ground is of a promising character for ore. The cross-cut driving south from the 26 yard level is very encouraging, and producing lead occasionally. The 40 yard level, driving west from Stuart's shaft, is at present hard and unproductive for ore. The stopes in back of the 40 yard level has become poor, and is suspended for the present.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, Dec. 6: In the bottom end west the cross-course referred to in my last report has now the lode, and we are cross-cutting east as far as possible to reach it. From the quantity of water issuing from the end we expect it to be near. There are also good stones of yellow copper ore. In the 50 west end there are good stones of red oxide of copper.

MERLEIGH.—W. Sandoe, Dec. 10: The bottom end, north of whim-shaft, is still in a good grey lode, which is worth full 41. per fm. The south end at this level has improved, and is now producing a good mixture of lead ore, and likely to further improve. The 20, north of whim shaft, is rather poor, at this moment producing a slight mixture of lead ore. The 20 south from shaft continue to produce a good mixture of lead ore; the lode in the 20 41. per fm., and is likely to turn out well. All other work on the mine, dressing, &c., are going on regularly. We sampled 6 tons of ore yesterday for the sale to-morrow.

MICHELL.—W. Sandoe, Dec. 10: We have started to take down the engine recently purchased for this mine, and which will be brought home in a few days. The masons are busy at work with the house to receive it. The lift is being ordered, and every other arrangement made in order to get the engine to work as quick as possible.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, Dec. 11: The 80 yard level north is progressing favourably; the lode continues to produce saving work for lead. According to the bunches of lead gone down in the bottom of the 60 yard level, an improvement may be expected in the 80 yard level, south of the lode, as the lode is so far as promising, and producing occasionally good stones of lead. The same level rising on tribute. We shall now resume sinking the winze to the 100 yard level. The cross-cut, driving west of the 60 yard level, is in congenial ground for lead, and letting out a little water, which encourages me to anticipate soon to intersect a branch of the lode.—Llewellyn: Williams's new shaft is down 9 yards, and progresses favourably.—Flue Shaft: The 30 yard level south has improved, now worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 2 tons of lead per fathom. The pitch in the back of the lode is worth 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of lead per fathom. The other pitches produce lead as usual, and without alteration. This day we have sold 12 tons of lead ore, the produce of last month.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, Dec. 10: The lode in the 62 east is 2 feet wide, presenting a promising appearance, and producing $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of grey and coated copper ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 42 east are producing $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fathom; this back is now up to within 2 fms. of the 32 fm. level. The stopes in the bottom of the 32 east are producing $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fathom; the lode here being 7 feet wide, and ore throughout, we are obliged to take it all away and send it to surface, consequently we have a large quantity of stuff to handle over in dressing. The ore which we now have at surface I estimate at 40 tons, which I hope will be all dressed about ten days hence. This is exclusive of the refuse ore.

NANTEOS.—R. Williams, Dec. 11: The men are making good progress in driving the adit, and I hope to intersect the lode, 30 fms. deep, in three months time with the present force. I think, from the appearances near the surface, there can be no doubt of our finding a good lode at the point of intersection.

NANTY.—Dec. 9: The lode in the 10 fm. level above the deep adit, going north of the boundary, is 10 feet wide, and looks kindly, producing at present $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 49 fm. level slope above this level, north of boundary, is 5 feet wide, producing 11 cwt. per fm. The lode in the 29 fm. level slope over ditto, north of boundary, is about 8 feet wide, producing 13 cwt. per fathom. The lode in the 15 fm. level slope over ditto, north of boundary, is 3 feet wide, producing 9 cwt. per fathom. The lode in the 10 fm. level slope over ditto, north of boundary, is 2 feet 6 inches wide, yielding 7 cwt. of ore per fathom. The lode in the deep adit level, going north of boundary, is still large, and yields good saving work. The lode in the rise going up in the back of the deep adit, 60 fms. north of boundary, will produce 15 cwt. of ore per fathom; we are up in this rise 7 fms. The lode in the slope in the back of the deep adit, 40 fms. north of boundary, is 8 feet wide, producing 11 cwt. of ore per fathom. The lode in the 20 fm. level slope over ditto, north of boundary, is 4 ft. wide, producing 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. The lode in the slope over ditto, 10 fms. north of boundary, is from 8 to 9 feet wide, yielding 12 cwt. of ore per fathom. In the 10 fm. level, above the deep adit, north of boundary, we started a winze near the present end, in order to communicate with the rise in the back of the deep adit, 60 fms. north of boundary, so as to ventilate this part of the mine as quickly as possible; the lode in this winze is 5 ft. wide, and will produce from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ ton of ore per fathom. The dressing, &c., goes on regularly.

NETHER HEARTH.—J. Vipond, Dec. 6: We have sunk 3 ft. deeper in the vein we have above been busy in staking the copper ore, which will occupy two men during the ensuing week, while the others will drive on the vein west. The ore is being going down in the bottom, and going west the ground is more broken and ore than it is eastward; it is almost impossible to estimate the value at present, the work is so clayey. I think from appearances we shall have good ore in the data.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS.—J. Lean, J. Symons, Dec. 5: Hamby's shaft: In the 36 the lode is 1 foot wide, producing stones of tin, and is promising. We propose shortly to cut a tip-lift below this level, when we shall cut into the south lode, which we hope to find more productive than the present lode, from what we saw of it above in the shaft. We shall push on this end as fast as possible, in order to get home to the junction of this and the north lode. In the 24 east, on the north lode, the lode at present is 1 ft. wide, but disordered by a cross branch; we hope in a short time to find this settled into a productive state again. The rise in the back of this level is up 7 fathoms, lode worth 61. per fathom (for 6 feet long); we hope to communicate this rise with the winze in the bottom of the 12 in the course of a week, when we shall be in a position to set two good new pitches on tribute—one east and the other west of the said rise. In the 12 east, on north lode, the lode is worth about 181. per fathom. In the winze in the bottom of this level no lode taken down; this winze will be shortly communicated to the rise, as referred to above. The pitches generally are much as usual.—Lance's shaft: In the deep adit, on Vitifer lode, the lode is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, poor, but kindly, producing stones of tin. The pitches in this part of the mine are now nearly complete, and will be at work on Monday next. We expect our sampling for the next month will be about the usual quantity.

NEW TRELEIGH.—S. Mitchell, T. Jenkin, Dec. 10: No alteration to notice in either of the levels at Carr's engine-shaft since last reported. We hope to complete the ground for the reception of the rods, &c., at Good Fortune engine-shaft in the course of a week

from this time, when no time will be lost in fixing the plunger-lift at the 34, after which we shall soon be in position to drain the mine to a deeper level. Symon's winze shaft is cleared, cased, and secured to the 20, from which we are now drawing. No very little change to notice in the tribute department.

NEW SOUTH CARADON.—R. Knapp, Dec. 10: The ground in the adit cross-cut, going north is of a very favourable character; from 7 to 8 fathoms per fathom are being gained, by four men; this adit is quite 30 fms. deep from surface, and still getting deeper as we advance. No. 7 lode has much improved in its character in the past week; it is now composed principally of fluor-spar and peach, and containing beautiful spots of rich yellow copper ore. No. 1 lode is still large, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 ft. wide, of a very promising appearance, and producing saving work for tin; the ground on this lode is very good, and the lode continues to improve as we get into deeper ground. No. 9 lode has undergone no change since last reported, composed of fluor-spar and peach, and occasional spots of rich yellow copper ore; this lode is not yet 9 ft. beyond the cross-course.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glasville, G. Davey, Dec. 10: In the 102, west of the cross-cut, the south lode is 4 feet wide, worth 81. per fm. for tin. In the 102, west of Oates's shaft, the lode is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, composed of spar, muddle, and stones of copper ore. In the winze under the 92 the lode is 18 inches wide, producing saving work for tin. In the winze under the 82 the lode is 2 feet wide, producing saving work for tin.

NORTH DEVON.—J. Blamey, Dec. 9: Middle Lode: In the 7 fm. level, west of the winze, we have opened 4 fms. of good ore ground, some of the stones of ore are fully 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. each; this is set to five men, at 31. per fathom; also to stopes the back of this level, at 21. per fathom. In the winze below the 10 the lode increases in size, and is composed of quartz and ore; set at 61. 10s. per fathom. The cross-cut north at the 20, with lead, but rather poor at present.

—H. Bowden, Dec. 10: I visited the mine on Thursday last, and was much surprised to see the improvement that had taken place, especially in the 7 fm. level, where there is a beautiful lode, more refined and valuable than I have seen before; some of the stones of ore now lying in the level weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. each; it would do your eyes good to see them. The lode is 6 inches to 1 foot wide; solid ore, and increasing in thickness in the bottom of the level.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian, J. Paul, Dec. 6: The engine-shaft is now down 12 fms. below the 47; lode about 6 ft. wide, composed principally of spar, strongly impregnated with copper ore and muddle, and apparently not far from a good course of copper ore. The cross-course has now shown itself in the eastern part of the shaft, and is underlying west about $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per fm. We propose sinking about 3 fms. further, which will take about six weeks, before commencing to drive, in order to get completely clear of the said cross-course in the eastern end of the shaft. We shall then commence driving east and west on the lode, and from the appearance of the same in bottom of the 41 east we have every reason to expect a good course of copper ore in that direction. The west of the shaft is very large and kindly, and although not so ore as the eastern side, in all probability will produce plenty of ore in depth. In the 47 east the lode is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, kindly in appearance, and ore, but not to value; in the same level west of the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed principally of spar, impregnated with copper ore and muddle. The lode in the adit end, on the north lode, is from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, kilas, and likely to make ore as it approaches the hill.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Pryor, J. Grenfell, Dec. 10: The 73, east and west of King's shaft, are much the same as last reported; lode 2 feet wide, very regular, and producing stones of ore. The 60, east of the shaft, is also producing stones of ore, but not to value; there is, however, a branch of muddle and peach forming itself on the north wall which is a very promising appearance, and will very likely lead to something good. The winze sinking below the 50, and about 10 fms. in advance of the 60 east, is down 3 fms., and the lode has greatly improved, now worth 281. per fm. In the 50 east, on the north lode, we have met with a branch of the cross-course, which has disordered the lode for the present. In the 50, east of Bennett's shaft, on the south lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, and will produce $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fm.; this end is presenting a better appearance to-day than we have seen since it has been driving, and we, therefore, look forward to an early improvement. In the 40, east of Bennett's shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, and worth from 101 to 121. per fm. In the winze sinking below the 40 the lode is getting very regular, and is worth 81. per fm. We are getting on as fast as possible with the rods for sinking Bennett's shaft below the 50, and shall set

WHEEL KITT (St. Agnes).—**R. Fryesen,** J., Nicholas, S. Day, Dec. 6: The lode in the 100 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 71 per fathom; the rise in the back of this level is also worth 71 per fathom. In the 90 fm. level, east of ditto, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 91 per fm. The lode in the 82, east of ditto, is divided into two parts, each producing a little tin. The lode in No. 1 rise, in back of the 72, is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 111 per fm. In No. 2 ditto, it is somewhat improving, and is pleased to find it so, making the same quality as No. 1. The lode in the 64, east of cross-cut, is much improved, now worth 151 per fm.—**Pryor's Lode:** The lode in the 54, east of cross-cut, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 161 per fm.; and in this level, west of ditto, it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 171 per fm. In the 44, west of cross-cut, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 121 per fathom. No. 1 rise, in the back of this level, is still worth 121 per fm.; in No. 2 ditto, east of cross-cut, the lode has improved, now worth 91 per fm. The lode in the 34, east of cross-cut, is 2 ft. wide, worth 131 per fm.; in this level, west of ditto, the lode is at present disordered, which has lessened its value, now worth 71 per fm. Since our last report we have altered and very much improved our pitwork by discontinuing the perpendicular shafts in the 34, and making the same into a plunger-lift, which will lead to the saving of cost. No change to notice at any other levels.

WHEEL NORRIS.—J. Nance, J. Andrews, Dec. 6: There is no alteration to call for any remark in Cremorne engine-shaft, sinking below the 35, or in the 35 cross-cut end, driving south of said shaft. In the 15 cross-cut, driving south of No. 5 lode, at Cremorne shaft, there are indications of being near a lode. We have a run of capel crossing the end (but are not yet through it), spotted with copper and mundic, and letting out water. The ground for sinking in Carter's shaft is much the same for progress as it has been for the last fortnight. We have taken down No. 3 lode this week in the 25, east of Carter's shaft, and are pleased to find it so, making the same quality as No. 1. The lode in our former reports; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, containing a number of branches of fine wire, produced by assay 15 cwts. 1 gr. 14 lbs. of black tin per 100 sacks of 10 tons, and 2 qrs. 4 lbs. per ton of stuff. The ground is much cheaper to work than it has been, the present price for driving the end being 50s. per fm., consequently the lode in the back can be stopped at a moderate price per fathom. We have also taken down No. 3 lode in the 15, east of Carter's shaft; the lode for 6 or 5 ft. in length, to the west of a cross-course which we intersected in this end, produced by assay 7 cwts. 1 qr. 4 lbs. of tin per 100 sacks; another sample Jacking 3 fms. west, produced 3 cwts. 2 qrs. 16 lbs.; and another, 121 per fm. The lode in the 140, west of the eastern junction, is composed of iron-spar and spots of ore. The lode in the 140, west of the eastern junction, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. In holling the winze from the 130 to the 140, north and opposite Tilly's shaft, we discovered that a much larger lode was standing to the north than we anticipated. The lode in the 140, at this point, 4 fathoms west of the western junction, is 14 ft. wide. On the north part we have an end driving east that will yield 6 tons of good ore per fm.; this part of the lode is standing to the north of anything we have before seen. The lode in the 130, west of Tilly's shaft, is 6 ft. wide, producing 12 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 120, west of Tilly's shaft, we have been driving on the surface of the lode, but are now getting the lode in the 120, west of Tilly's shaft, is producing good stones of tin. The lode in the 130, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, of a more promising character than for some time past. The lode in the 110, west of Tilly's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, producing 12 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 140, east of Tilly's shaft, on the north caunter, is 6 ft. wide, producing for length of 9 ft. 12 tons of good copper ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 140, west of the western junction, on the north part of the north caunter, 14 fms. west of the above-named winze, is 14 ft. wide, of which we are carrying 121 per fm. The lode in the 140, west of the eastern junction, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 130, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 120, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 110, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 100, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 90, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 80, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 70, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 60, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 50, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 40, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 30, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 20, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 10, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 0, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm.

WHEEL POLLARD.—W. C. Cock, Dec. 9: The plat, casing, and dividing the shaft is completed, and we have again resumed sinking, and are making fair progress. The lode has improved both in size and appearance, and I have great hopes of having a good mine here by-and-by. The water has considerably increased again the last few days, in consequence of the almost incessant rains, but with the present lift it does not very seriously interfere with the work.

WHEEL PROSPER.—H. Stephens, E. Blewitt, Dec. 11: The lode at the engine-shaft, sinking below the 40, is worth full 151 per fm.; the lode in the 40 east is worth from 101 to 121 per fathom. The lode in the 40 west is very much improved in appearance, producing a little tin, but not sufficient to value. The stope in the back of the 40 are worth on an average about 141 per fm. We have not yet intersected Trewnas lode.

WHEEL SETON.—R. Williams, W. Rowe, Dec. 8: North Caunter: The cross-cut in the 160 is driven north from Tilly's shaft 4 fms. and south 3 fms. The lode in the 140, east of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin and copper, worth 121 per fm. The lode in the 140, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 140, west of the eastern junction, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. In holling the winze from the 130 to the 140, north and opposite Tilly's shaft, we discovered that a much larger lode was standing to the north than we anticipated. The lode in the 140, at this point, 4 fathoms west of the western junction, is 14 ft. wide. On the north part we have an end driving east that will yield 6 tons of good ore per fm.; this part of the lode is standing to the north of anything we have before seen. The lode in the 130, west of Tilly's shaft, is 6 ft. wide, producing 12 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 120, west of Tilly's shaft, we have been driving on the surface of the lode, but are now getting the lode in the 120, west of Tilly's shaft, is producing good stones of tin. The lode in the 130, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, of a more promising character than for some time past. The lode in the 110, west of Tilly's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, producing 12 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 140, east of Tilly's shaft, on the north caunter, is 6 ft. wide, producing for length of 9 ft. 12 tons of good copper ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 140, west of the western junction, on the north part of the north caunter, 14 fms. west of the above-named winze, is 14 ft. wide, of which we are carrying 121 per fm. The lode in the 140, west of the eastern junction, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 130, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 120, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 110, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 100, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 90, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 80, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 70, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 60, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 50, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 40, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 30, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 20, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 10, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 0, west of Tilly's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm.

WHEEL TELRAWAY.—Dec. 6: The 162, north of Smith's shaft, is worth 41 per fathom; the same remark will apply to the 162 south. The 172 north is at present disordered, but the lode is still valuable, and is worth 41 per fathom. The 172 south is worth 41 per fathom. The winze sinking in bottom of the 160, north of Smith's, is worth 61 per fm. In the 162, north of Chippendale's shaft, we have during the past month driven through some valuable tribute ground; the lode is not to-day, however, looking so well, worth 81 per fm. The 140, north of Chippendale's shaft, is worth 41 per fm. The winze sinking in bottom of the 142, north of Telraway's, is worth 101 per fm., with a promising appearance. The 162, north of Telraway's shaft, is worth 151 per fm. In the 152, south of Telraway's, the lode has just passed the slide, which has caused us to alter the slope, and lower the winze 41 per fm. We have today set our usual number of pitches, which are looking much the same as last reported on. We sampled on Saturday last (computed) 60 tons of crop lead.

WHEEL UNION.—T. Gianville, Dec. 10: At the flat-rod shaft the lode is 5 feet wide, composed of spar, mundie, copper, and tin ores, worth for tin 301 per fm. In the 20, driving east of the eastern shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of gossan, mixed with black copper ore. The other parts of the mine looking as usual.

WHEEL USITY CONSOLS.—Wm. H. Reynolds, Dec. 9: We are connecting the new road with the old one, and going to get to work this evening. Nothing new in any of the bargains since last reported.

WHEEL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, Dec. 6: The lode in the 100, west of engine-shaft, is worth 251 per fm. for tin. The lode in the 90, west of incline shaft, is worth 101 per fm. for tin. The lode in the 80, west of incline shaft, is worth 101 per fm. for tin; the lode in ditto is worth 41 per fathom for tin. The lode in the 80, east of engine-shaft, is worth 81 per fm. for tin. The lode in the 60, west of incline shaft, is worth 101 per fm. for tin. The lode in the 48, west of No. 3 shaft, is of a more promising appearance to improve soon. The lode in the 48, west of No. 3 shaft, is worth 301 per fm. for tin. The lode in the 38, west of No. 3 shaft, is worth 301 per fm. for tin. The lode in the 28, west of No. 3 shaft, is worth 301 per fm. for tin. The lode in the 18, west of No. 3 shaft, is worth 301 per fm. for tin. The lode in the 8, west of No. 3 shaft, is worth 301 per fm. for tin. The lode in the 0, west of No. 3 shaft, is worth 301 per fm. for tin. The lode in the 100, west of engine-shaft, is worth 251 per fm. for tin. The lode in the

at 267. 10s. 6d. per ton. Wheel Unity, 12s. to 13s.; the flat-rods to the new shaft are complete, and operations will be resumed at once on the Rosewarne Consols lode. Sortridge Consols, 10s. to 12s.; at the meeting a call of 1s. per share was made; the loss on the six months' working was 1467. 14s. 8d.

The Laxey Mines, in the Isle of Man, have long enjoyed a highly favorable position in the quarterly returns of lead, copper, and blende, published in the *Mining Journal*, and the result, so far as the shareholders are concerned, can be readily judged of from the fact that the shareholders have already received 14207. in dividends for each 1007. subscribed, and that the mines are, at the present time, in full and profitable working, the monthly sales of ore averaging about 250007., whilst the total expenditure is about 190007. The mines, as at present worked, consist of three distinct veins, and, in order to extend the workings, and at the same time permit the payment of dividends, a new company—the Great Laxey Mining Company, has been formed under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, with a capital of 60,0007., in shares of 47. each, to which the present company will transfer its interest in exchange for a certain proportion (40,0007.) of the new shares. Of the 5000 shares thus available for yielding additional working capital, 3500 will be issued at once, upon which 17. is payable on application, 17. on allotment, and 27. in three months. The Great Laxey Mining Company offers a certain dividend of 12 to 15 per cent., shortly to be considerably increased from resources already developed; and should a new lode—the Rosefell—turn out as anticipated, the remaining 2500 shares can be held in reserve, should it be desirable to carry out more extended operations. The prospectus will be found in our advertising columns.

The Welsh Gold Mining Company, with a capital of 60,0007., in shares of 17. each, has just issued its prospectus, a large proportion of the shares having, it is said, been privately subscribed for. The object of the company is to work the Berthlwyd (Cefn Coch) and Goetref Mines, which are well known to be highly auriferous, and which are held upon tack-leases from the Crown, for grant of lease for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-12th. The purchase money has been fixed at 35,0007., all in fully paid-up shares, which gives good evidence of the vendor's confidence; the sole condition is that 25,0007. shall be subscribed for working capital. Mr. Joseph Mosheim, the Commissioner for California to the International Exhibition, has accepted the office of consulting engineer, and it is anticipated that under his management a good dividend will be paid out of earnings within six months. The results of operations upon small quantities of ore show the blende to contain 187. ozs.; the gossan, 47. ozs.; the mixed ore, 4 to 47. ozs.; and the quartz, 17. oz. to the ton. It is intended to treat from 50 to 100 tons per week.

A company is in course of formation, under the title of the British Hydro-Carbon Oil and Grease Manufacturing Company, for carrying out Mr. Buck's improvements in the treatment of petroleum and other substances capable of yielding hydro-carbon. The capital has been fixed at 25,0007., in shares of 57. each, and the liability of the shareholders will be limited.

On the Stock Exchange a large amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Caradon, 377. 377. 38, 377. 387. 39, 387. 404; Stray Park, 427. 427. 107. 107. 107; Cambrian, 17. 17. 17. 17. 17; Devon Great Consols, 500. 4987. 500; Marke Valley, 87. 87. 127. 127. 127; Wheal Union, 57. 57. 57; East Wheal Russell, 37. 37. 40; West Seton, 295; East Clogau, 77. 77. 77; Great South Tolgus, 77. 77. 77; Lady Bertha, 17. 17. 17; North Wheal Crofty, 47. 47. 47. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Yudanamutana, 37. 37. 37. 37. 37; Dun Mountain, 37. 37. 37; Port Phillip, 17. 17. 17; Scottish Australian, 17. 17. 17; Worthing, 17. 17. 17. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—East del Rey, 27. 27. 27; Fortuna, 47. 47. 47; Monte Aurore, 27. 27. 27; St. John del Rey, 587. 597. 59; Lusitania, 17. 17. 17; Pontgibaud, 27. 27. 27; Santa Barbara, 17. 17. 17; United Mexican, 57. 57. 57; Capula, 17. 17. 17; and Cobre, 197. 207.

The closing quotations for shares in new undertakings were:—Union Bank of England and France, 77. 77. 77; London and Northern Bank, 77. 77. 77; English and Irish Bank, 17. 17. 17; Oil Wells of Canada Company, 17. 17. 17; Bank of Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi, 17. 17. 17; London and South Western Bank, 17. 17. 17; British and South Wales Zinc Smelting, 17. 17. 17; Société Financière of Egypt, 17. 17. 17; and London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire Bank, 17. 17. 17. Transactions are also reported in Sovereign Gold, 77. 77. 77; St. Cathbert, 77. 77. 77; Nova Scotia, 17. 17. 17; East Cambrian, 17. 17. 17; Great Devon and Bedford, 17. 17. 17.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The continuance of dullness in Government Stocks, and every description of shares, has been attended by a trifling reduction of prices in every class of securities. That this reduction has not been greater at the close of the year, demonstrates that our speculations on 'Change, and the financial position of our few speculative capitalists, are sound. Such being the fact, it is to be regretted that so many promising mining fields, as Ireland undoubtedly presents, are allowed to be dormant, or to fall into the hands of a small clique, whose selections of ground or management are by no means fortunate. There can be no doubt that mining requires, under the best auspices, more than ordinary care and judgment, founded on long practical experience. As Ireland, although, according to the testimony of all scientific men who pay attention to her mineral resources, offering a richer field for mining than almost any part of England, counts yet but a very limited number of capitalists who have sufficient experience to properly appreciate the good they can do for themselves and for our country, by furthering the development of this source of wealth, we hail with satisfaction the introduction of Englishmen and capital to some of our rich mining districts. We are willing to admit the superiority of their judgment in mining matters, the natural consequence of their greater experience, and many of our countrymen will be glad to join, albeit with our usual caution, in undertakings in Ireland, started and conducted by the far-seeing English or Scotch. It is, therefore, gratifying to learn through the *Mining Journal*, that the Roaring Water Mine, (County Cork) and Coolarra and Bond Mines (Monaghan) are making good progress, and it is to be hoped that other mines may soon be added to those already under the able management of our more experienced brothers from across the Channel. The flatness of our Share Market, above referred to, has affected banks, railways, and mines alike. The noticeable weakness in railways are—a drop of 2s. 6d. on Great Southern and Western, closing sellers at 1047. 17s. 6d.; and a rise of Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, from 67. to 67s. 6d., buyers. Midland, Great Western, and Royal Canal advanced from 527. 17s. 6d. to 537. 5s. Union Bank (Limited) rose from 67. to 107. 5s., but left off sellers at that price. Hibernian Banking Company declined from 417. 10s., ex div., to 407. 10s., ex div. In mines, the greatest amount of business was done in Wicklow Copper shares, which maintained their improvement from 387. to 387. 5s. (57. paid). Mining Company of Ireland fluctuated between 197. 12s. 6d. to 207. 12s. 6d., and are in fair request. Connors advanced from 22s. 6d. to 23s. Caryforts leave off at last week's quotation. General Mining Company for Ireland (Tipperary) have fallen since the last half-yearly meeting of the shareholders from 57. 15s. to 57. 2s. 6d. (47. paid). Carberry (Gurtavall, County Cork) were ineffectually offered for sale at 9s. (10s. paid). Castleward (County Down) and Crookhaven (County Cork) had not been dealt in.

At the Bedruth Ticking, on Thursday, 2273 tons of ore were sold, realising 13,5707. 13s. 6d. The particulars of sale were:—Average standard 1187. 7s.; average produce, 777. 7s.; average price per ton, 57. 19s. 6d.; quantity fine copper, 167 tons 4 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Nov. 10.	3041	122 19 0	614	25 4 6	280 11 0
" 20.	6246	125 10 0	574	4 9 0	77 12 0
" 27.	3002	118 2 0	614	4 4 6	77 8 6
Dec. 4.	3645	121 10 0	614	4 17 6	79 16 0
" 11.	2273	118 7 0	774	5 19 6	81 0 0

Compared with last week's sale the standard is about stationary. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month there has been a slight decline.

At Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 6017. 15s. 6d.; ore sold and sundries, 11,6217. 5s. 11d.—12,2327. 1s. 7d.—12,2327. 1s. 7d.; Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 9097. 9s. 1d.; leaving credit balance, 2837. 12s. 6d. The profit on the two months' working was 2577. 16s. 10d. A dividend of 25007. (77. per share) was declared, and 6237. 12s. 6d. carried to the credit of next account.

At Wheal Seton meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the two months ending October showed—Balance last audit, 1237. 14s. 4d.; ore sold, 35467. 4s. 5d.—35467. 4s. 5d.; Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 35507. 2s. 8d.; leaving credit balance, 2837. 12s. 6d. A dividend and bonus of 1187. (37. per share) was declared, and 1237. 14s. 4d. carried to credit of next account. The agents' report will be found in another column.

At Wheal Mary Ann meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Peter Clymo in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1917. 1s. 9d.; lead ore sold, 55017. 13s. 3d.—55017. 13s. 3d.; Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 77197. 2s. 4d.; August, 1627. 15s. 3d.; September, 1627. 19s. 8d.; leaving credit balance, 2567. 2s. 9d. A dividend of 5127. (10s. per share) was declared, and 2057. 2s. 9d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. Clymo, Hodge, Harris, and Stevens reported that the slopes and pitches were producing much as usual. They sold 577. tons of lead ore, at 297. 7s. 6d. per ton, on December 6.

At the Hawkmoor Mine quarterly general meeting, on Monday, the accounts to the end of Nov. showed—Balance last audit, 297. 5s. 11d.; call, 2967. 13s. 9d.; ore sold, 5657. 14s. 4d.—5657. 14s. 4d.; Labour cost, 4917. 8s. 4d.; Lords' dues, 8s. 4d.; 12s. 7d.; acceptances, 947. 18s.; sundries, 337. 15s. 9d.; leaving balance in hand, 1847. 16s. 8d. The calls in arrears amount to 3317. 8s.

At South Crenver Mine quarterly general meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Calls, 9307. 0s. 6d.; ore sold, 2557. 11s. 1d.—11857. 11s. 7d.—Labour cost, 7507. 5s. 7d.; acceptances, 2737. 7s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 4s. 6d.; sundries, 8s. 9d.; leaving balance in hand, 187. 1s. 11d. The balance against the mine amounts to 10397. 8s. 10d. A call of 11s. per share was made.

At Treylon Consols Mine meeting, on Dec. 3, the statement of accounts, ending with costs for October, showed a debit balance of 6317. 14s. 9d. A call of 10s. per share was made. The agents' report stated that during the quarter 60 men had been employed in stopping, driving, sinking, &c., upon the north lode; but that the returns had not been equal, caused principally by the quality of the lode in the 50 not being so good as that in the levels above, but at present the ground was more settled, the lode improved, and getting under the run of tin ground in the levels above. After another month they would expect to get the 60 east and west wide all speed. Referring to the Providence and Treylon United, the report stated that the returns had been very small for the last six months, and none at all for the last three months. The old 16 fm. level, through which they had driven a run of good tin ground for 30 fathoms in length, was still under water, and would require three months more to drain it; when that was done they would have a long run of tribute ground, from which they would increase their returns.

At the Caradon Consols Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Buckland in the chair), the accounts, including the costs for September, showed a debit balance of 887. 10s. 9d. A call of 12s. 6d. was made. Details in another column.

At the West Par Consols Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Jardine in the chair), the accounts, including the September cost, showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 13747. A call of 1s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At the St. Just United Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. James Wright, C.E., in the chair), a call of 5s. per share was made. Details elsewhere.

At the Sortridge Consols meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. McCallan in the chair), the accounts for the six months ending October showed a credit balance of 3037. 8s. 8d. The loss on the six months' working was 1047. 14s. 8d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Capt. James Richards reported that there are some very encouraging points to be proved, the 40 cross-cut north, towards the great tin lode; the 50 east, on No. 2 south lode; the 50 and 30 west, on main wide all speed. They calculate on sampling 50 tons of ore every two months, at a cost of 4507. per month.

At South Dolcoath and Carnarvon Consols meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the four months ending October showed a debit balance of 4627. 19s. 6d. A call of 8s. per share was made. Captain W. Roberts reported that the prospects are better than they have been for some time past.

At the North Robert Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Joseph Procter in the chair), the general balance-sheet showed an excess of assets over liabilities of 5037. 2s. 6d., after charging the October costs, the labour of which has been paid. The October and November ores are to be sold next week. The report of the agents stated that the 142 fm. level, both east and west, and No. 1 lode, had of late gradually improved. A great deal of ground having been laid open, reaching as high as the 20, they thought it advisable to commence at once with the erection of the necessary stamps for returning tin. These stamps will be attached to the western steam-engine. The estimated costs for the next four months were 7007. per month, and the returns 100 tons of copper ore two-monthly. A valuation of the machinery and materials on the mine was submitted, amounting to 1847. 18s.

At the West Condurow Mine meeting, on Dec. 4, the accounts for the three months ending with costs for September showed a debit balance of 6747. 1s. A call of 11s. per share was made. The agents' report stated that the objects in view in driving the levels east towards the junction of the granite with the kilias, and in cross-cutting south and north to intersect other lodes, were very important, and they anticipated by the next account that the prosecution towards these objects, as well as the sinking of the shafts, would be so far advanced as to present still more encouraging prospects than they were enabled to show at this account.

At Wheal Tremayne meeting, on Dec. 3, the accounts, including Sept. cost, showed a debit balance of 5007. 9s. 5d. The pursuer (Mr. T. W. Field) reported that it had been agreed between the adventurers in this mine and the adventurers in West Wheal Providence that all matters in dispute should be referred to the arbitration of Mr. Stephen Harvey James and Capt. Charles Thomas, when a resolution was passed giving full powers to the arbitrators on behalf of this mine to settle all matters in dispute. The pursuer was authorised to take proceedings in the Stannaries Court against all shareholders in arrears, unless the same be paid within seven days from this date. The arrears amounted to 367. 10s. The report of the agents stated that, upon the whole, the mine was looking much the same as for some time past, and they considered the prospects were cheering, and fully expected from present appearances to raise from 36 to 40 tons of tin for the next three months.

At Holbush Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. Hallett in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 8327. 17s. 9d. The loss on the four months' working ending September was 1147. 8s. 8d. Details will be found in another column.

At the South Wheal Seton meeting, on Dec. 4, the accounts showed a debit balance of 4857. 19s. 8d. A call of 27. 10s. per share was made. It having been suggested that it would greatly facilitate the working of the mine if a shaft were sunk as near the boundary of the New Seton as the agents should think fit and expedient, it was resolved that the agents be authorised to sink such shaft as soon as possible, and that they be authorised to look out for a rotary engine, from 20 to 24-in. cylinder, and purchase the same.

At West Wheal Trevelyan meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 7517. 1s. 4d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The meetings are in future to be quarterly instead of two monthly.

At the Crane Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 6667. 15s. 11d. A call of 17. per share was made.

At the Great Brigant Mine meeting, on Dec. 4, the accounts, including the costs for October, showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 24787. 3s. 3d. A call of 10s. per share was made. It may be mentioned that the manager at a general meeting some two months since estimated the monthly cost would be 8007. per month for the year. Since then the total cost for the eleven months has amounted to 78787., and the returns have realised 14547. Thus the costs for the eleven months have been 10007. less than the amount estimated, which will more than pay for the new whim-engine. The report of the agent appears in another column.

At the Atlas Mining and Smelting Company (special general) meeting, on Thursday (Mr. White in the chair), called for the purpose of empowering the directors to take steps to enable them to treat with certain portions of the company's property—the iron smelting works, in connection with the lignite deposits, resolutions to that effect having been unanimously passed, a report was read from Capt. Warren upon the company's tin mines, where an improvement of an important character has taken place within the past few days. This report, which appears in another column, gave general satisfaction.

At Wheal Spearne Consols meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the three months ending September showed a debit balance of 5857. 7s. 6d. The profit on the three months' working was 1427. 7s. Captain William Trembath reported upon the various points of operation.

At Wheal Jane meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the four months ending October showed a debit balance of 2027. 1s. 7d. The loss on the four months' working was 3727. 18s. 4d. An offer of the set, materials, &c., of Kea Tremayne was received, but its consideration was deferred until next account. Capt. Bray and Giles reported that, on the whole, their prospects were cheering. They have 203 persons employed in the mine.

At the Maullin Mines meeting, held at Liverpool, on Thursday, the accounts for five months ending October showed a balance of liabilities of 11447. 1s. 1d. A call of 4s. per share was made. The agent reported the erection of a steam-engine, for draining the water, and driving the 87 fm. level 4 ft. towards the rich ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 50, since the last general meeting, and had it not been for the lode being heaved by the cross-course some few feet south, he would, in all probability, have cut the ore in the 57.

At the St. John del Rey Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. J. D. Powles in the chair), out of six months' profits (47,2037.) a dividend of 47. per share (free of income tax) was declared. Details in another column.

At the Australian Mining Company (special) meeting, on Monday, a resolution was passed approving the arrangements entered into by the directors with the holders of the free shares. Details in another column.

At Great Wheal Vor United Mines meeting, to be held on Wednesday, the accounts for the three months ending October, will show—Balance last audit, 29757. 15s. 9d.; tin sold, 46157. 1s. 9d.—46157. 1s. 9d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 55507. 2s. 3d.; leaving credit balance, 17637. 19s. 6d. The profit on the three months' working was 5167. 10s. 1d. During the period in question 73 tons, 2 ft. 7 in. of ground has been removed.

The direction of the Oil Wells Company of Canada is about receiving additional strength and influence from the addition of Mr. George Braginton, of Torrington, Devon, the banker and director of the North Devon Railway. Monday next is the last day for receiving London applications for shares, and Friday for country applications. During the present week the shares have been largely dealt in, at 77. 7s. and 77. 7s. prem., and it is understood that the requests for allotments already equal the number of shares to be comprised in the first issue.

LEADS, NOV. 11.—The mining market has been very firm during the past week, and a fair amount of business has been done. Cornubia has been in good demand, in consequence of the improvement in the mine, and very much higher prices may be looked for here. Wheal Dolcoath shares have been in good demand, and are likely to improve very considerably, a good and important discovery having been made; this is also the case in Heben Moor, and the shares have been in very great demand in consequence. Transactions have also taken place in Lady Bertha, Wheal Providence, and North Hallenbeagle.—Edward Brooks, Mining Broker, 5, Bank-street.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday there were 25 arrivals, mostly screw steamers, with gas and contract coal, but the quantity for sale was very trifling, and the market ruled dull throughout, at Friday's quotations. Best house coal, 18s. to 18s. 6d.; seconds, 16s. to 17s.; Hartley's, 15s. to 16s. 6d.; manufacturers', 14s. to 16s. per ton.—On Wednesday there were 50 arrivals. A large fleet being expected on Friday there was little disposition for business, and prices of house and manufacturers' coal quote the same; Hartley's gave way 6d. per ton.—On Friday an arrival of 178 ships took place, which afforded an abundant supply of all descriptions of coal. Household sorts fully maintained previous value, but Hartley's and manufacturers' both receded 6d. per ton. Hetton Wallend, 18s. 6d.; South Hetton Wallend, 18s. 6d.; Lambton Wallend, 18s.; Eden Main, 16s. 6d.; Gosforth Wallend, 15s. 9d.; Belmont Wallend, 15s. 9d.;

Hetton Lyon's Wallend, 15s. 9d.; Hasting's Hartley, 15s. 3d.; Bebside West Hartley, 15s. 3d.; Tanfield Moor, 14s.; But's Tanfield Moor, 14s.; 38 cargoes unsold; 140 ships at sea.

ST. CUTHBERT LEAD SMELTING COMPANY.—The directors have issued the letters of allotment, and made the second 10s. per share payable on or before the 30th instant. On last Friday, and prior to the allotment, a deputation of directors proceeded to the company's property, where they were received by their consulting engineers, who had been there to make the necessary preparations for a close examination. In the presence of the directors, fresh pits were sunk, and samples taken and assayed on the spot, which gave a produce of 87. to 87. 87. per cent. of lead. It is estimated that an outlay of 5007. in additional furnaces, bidders, &c., will enable the company to produce 100 tons of lead per month, and to pay a dividend of 10 or 12 per cent. per annum. But we do not see why the company, with a working capital of 10,0007. at command, should not make best efforts to realise their property in the shortest possible period, by which the cost of an expensive establishment would be greatly reduced, and the dividends be enormously increased.

MONTES AUROS GOLD MINES.—Capt. Roberts and staff arrived at Maranhao, Brazil, on Nov. 7, after 44 days' sail from Liverpool—all well.

THE SETTING-BOOK.—At the recent Camborne Petty Sessions, George Williams, James Williams, Hart Hodge, and John Lawrence, were charged with running from their bargain in the Condurow Mine. The usual setting-book was produced, but the Bench held that it did not amount to any agreement in writing; and there being no proof that the men had commenced work, the summons was dismissed.

To Directors, Solicitors, Secretaries, &c.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC COMPANIES.—Now ready, price 2s. 6d., A HANDY BOOK OF WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT, IN ORDER TO FORM ANY MERCANTILE, MINING, AND OTHER JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES. Designed as a PRACTICAL GUIDE for Projectors, Promoters, Directors, Shareholders, Creditors, Solicitors, Secretaries, and other officers. By THOMAS TAPPING, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. London: Published at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C., and to be had of all booksellers and newsmen.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Lianfair	42	28 11 0	Trefry's Trustees.
ditto	44	28 13 6	ditto
Sold on the 4th December.			
North Forthilly	7	13 4 6	Trefry's Trustees.
ditto	1	5 6	ditto
South Exmouth	90	12 14 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Sold on the 5th December.			
Minera	106	13 7 0	A. Eytton.
ditto	106	13 6 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	106	13 6 6	ditto
ditto	100	13 3 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	100	13 10 0	Panther Co.
ditto	100	13 12 0	A. Eytton.
ditto	86	13 12 0	ditto
Sold on the 6th December.			
Harwood	20	12 12 6	Washington Co.
Wheal Mary Ann	57	29 7 8	Trefry's Trustees.
Sold on the 8th December.			
Dynghwam	47	13 6 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	174	13 6 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Rhowydol	8	12 15 0	ditto
Aberdovey	16	12 18 0	A. Courage & Co.
Sold on the 11th December.			
Maestryrddu	497	14 5 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Costle Llys	327	14 3 6	ditto
ditto	327	14 3 6	Adam Eytton.
Deep Level	8	12 15 6	A. Courage & Co.
Rhosemor	50	13 1 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Parry's	42	13 11 0	ditto
Bryn Gwilog	40	13 18 6	ditto
Long Rake	10	13 5 0	ditto
Merliya	3	11 5 0	ditto
ditto	3	11 5 0	A. Courage & Co.
Grosvener	37	11 6 0	A. Eytton.
Pennant	1	14 14 6	ditto
ditto	8	13 7 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Cefn Cilcen	6	13 0 0	ditto
Llangynog United	23	12 16 6	ditto
Roman Gravel	20	13 2 6	ditto
Miner Miners	40	12 17 6	ditto
Minera Union	12	12 16 0	A. Eytton.

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
St. Wh. Fortune	25 2 33	—	£1870 11 0	—
ditto	20 3 15	—	1413 14 6	—
Sold on the 28th November.				
Cuddra	3 19 2	64 7 6	266 9 10	—
ditto	0 3 3	45 10 0	9 5 9	—

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Nov. 26, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Dec. 11.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
West Basset	75	£4 6 0	Botallack	12	£10 17 6
ditto	74	4 10 6	Trelovelth	20	4 9 6
ditto	69	4 8 6	ditto	20	5 19 0
ditto	65	10 6 0	ditto	14	12 9 6
ditto	59	9 1 0	Rosewarne Consols	46	10 3 0
ditto	58	5 4 6	ditto	38	7 17 6
ditto	39	5 5 6	ditto	10	4 6 6
ditto	31	8 2 6	Rosewarne United	47	4 10 0
Par Consols	66	6 6 6	ditto	27	10 8 6
ditto	62	11 5 0	ditto	12	7 3 0
ditto	60	6 17 0	Wheal Uney	44	6 7 6
ditto	50	4 0 6	ditto	35	8 11 0
Carn Brea	72	6 13 0	Copper Hill	24	1 16 6
ditto	61	3 12 0	ditto	24	8 5 0
ditto	48	4 3 6	ditto	12	15 6 0
ditto	47	4 5 6	Wheal Anna	65	5 12 6
Prosper United	64	4 12 0	West Alfred Consols	48	0 18 0
ditto	60	6 17 0	ditto	18	1 18 0
ditto	33	5 1 0	Charlotte United	7	6 0 0
ditto	24	3 16 0	ditto	15	2 8 6
Great South Toisus	51	8 9 0	Wheal Buller	42	3 6 0
ditto	48	5 10 0	ditto	14	12 3 6
ditto	41	10 18 0	Great Wheal Alfred	47	2 0 6
Pendren Consols	77	3 8 0	Wheal Vyan	25	1 18 0
ditto	85	18 0 0	ditto	10	9 0 6
ditto	3	22 16 6	Camborne Consols	9	16 6 0
Botallack	88	7 11 6	West Tolvaaden	11	4 0 0
ditto	19	8 7 0	South Dolcoath	3	9 5 0

THE EAST CAMBRIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, with liability expressly limited to the amount of the shares subscribed for.
Capital, £20,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each.
Deposit, 5s. per share on application, and 5s. on allotment.
If the company have not sufficient capital subscribed to proceed to allotment, all deposits will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. M. SMITH, M.P., K.H., F.R.S., 35, Hyde-park-square, (Chairman of the Naval and Military Assurance Association).
J. HOPGOOD, Esq., 15, George-street, Hanover-square, W., and New House, St. Alban's Herts (Chairman of the Llanrwst Valley Colliery Company).
F. LASCHELLES, Esq., Neighthery House, Hampstead (Chairman of East Indian Freehold Land Association).
Lieut.-Col. MONEY, 9, Berkeley-street, Berkeley-square (Director of Canadian Native Oil Company).
MILES CHARLES SETON, Esq., Handolph House, Malda-hill, and Wheel Seton, Cornwall.
GORNELIUS WALFORD, Esq., 8, Cannon-street, and Little Park, Enfield.
Lieut.-Col. WRAGGE, Fairfield House, Old Charlton.

BANKERS—London and County Bank, Lombard-street.

BROKERS—Sir Robert W. Carden and Son, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

SOLICITOR—A. Fulbrook, Esq., 61, Basinghall-street.

AUDITOR—James Holah, Esq., public accountant, 7, Lothbury.

SECRETARY—S. Taylor, Esq.

OFFICES—27, BUCKLESBURY.

That gold mining can be successfully carried on in North Wales is now an established fact. The Commissioners of the International Exhibition, 1862, have testified to the importance of the subject by awarding the *Vigna* and *Clogau* Company a Prize Medal "for the first successful result in Britain, chiefly due to their agent, John Parry, of the working of a gold-bearing vein."

The exceeding richness of the Welsh gold fields is seen by the returns of the *Vigna* and *Clogau* Company up to the 30th September last, which prove that that company, at the comparatively trifling cost of £30,000, obtained 7892 ozs. of gold, which realised at the Bank of England nearly £30,000.

Capt. Treloar, of the St. John del Rey Mining Company, speaking of the Welsh gold fields, and especially of the Cambrian, states—"The future of North Wales is in the womb of time; but, be the result what it may, at present there is a gold field near Dolgelly of high promise, one which merits the attention of the miner and capitalist. The gold field formerly reminded me of a portion of the gold mining field in Brazil. I feel constrained to say that the Dolgelly gold field is a locality of very high promise."

The object of this company is to secure and work the promising gold mine, situated at Moel Ysri, in the Hafod-y-Morfa Mountain, three miles north-west of Dolgelly. The property is held by lease, of which thirteen years are unexpired, at a royalty of 1-15th, and an annual rent of £100.

The mine is traversed by several lodes of very rich silver-lead, copper, blende, and sulphur, all containing gold. In addition to these, a monster gold lode, at places 30 ft. wide, runs through the property.

It is bounded on the south by the Prince of Wales, and on the west by the Cambrian; and several of the lodes of both these mines run through it. The ore in the Prince of Wales is as rich as in the *Vigna* and *Clogau*, and its share, with £2 15s. paid, are now selling at £26; while the shares in the Cambrian, which company was only brought out three months since, have risen 75 per cent. in value.

T. A. Readwin, Esq., F.G.S., in a paper "On the Gold-bearing Strata of Merionethshire," read before the British Association at its last meeting at Cambridge, in describing the various auriferous districts, mentions the Moel Ysri (East Cambrian) Mine as one of the mines in what he calls the Cambrian section, and states that it "has yielded, it is said, at the rate of 8 ozs. of gold to the ton of galena," and that "there is no doubt that gold quartz produced from it to 15 dwts. will pay large dividends."

The directors have instituted the most stringent enquiries into the merits of the undertaking. They first appointed a deputation to visit the mine, which selected its own engineer, S. Beadmore, Esq., whose report will be found below. After a thorough investigation, the deputation expressed entire confidence in the prospects of the concern. Samples of the ore from three of the lodes were taken by them, and sent for assay to Dr. Percy, of the School of Mines, and Messrs. Griffiths and Barton, assayers to the Bank of England, who returned the following results:—

Imperial lode, 1 oz. 5 dwts. 22 grs. of gold per ton of ore. (Messrs. Griffiths and Barton).
Champion lode (which at surface produced 4 dwts. per ton), taken 3 ft. from the surface, 7 dwts. 8 grs. of gold per ton. (Messrs. Griffiths and Barton).
Sulphur lode at surface, 5 dwts. 7 grs. of gold per ton. (Dr. Percy).

Numerous other assays have been made, and all have produced appreciable results, every lode having been proved to contain gold.

It has been found in the case of the St. John del Rey Mining Company that a produce of three-quarters of an ounce per ton realised a profit of £100,000 in a year; and the Port Phillip Mining Company, with a produce of only 10 dwts., pays large dividends.

The directors wish to make it known that they have not permitted assays to be made from selected rich specimens, which they might have done, but have preferred to adduce samples of ore broken off profusionally from the different lodes by the deputation. The assays show that this company possesses a good average quality of auriferous quartz that will prove remunerative on being worked, and which may reasonably be expected to increase in richness as the mine is opened out, especially when it is mentioned that the adjoining mine, the Prince of Wales, is obtaining some of the richest ore at the depth of 50 fms., from a lode almost touching the East Cambrian boundary.

Provisional arrangements have been made for the purchase of this property, including the existing materials on the mine, for the sum of £15,000, of which £5000 is to be paid in cash, and £10,000 in shares, which are not to be handed over to the vendors until six months after allotment.

The vendors are so satisfied with the prospects of the company that they have left the arrangements for payment to the absolute discretion of the directors.

The original reports and assays, and specimens from the several lodes, also very rich specimens (containing from 500 ozs. of gold per ton) from the adjoining mines, can be seen at the offices of the company; and every information will be supplied on application to the directors, brokers, solicitor, or secretary, of whom prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be had.

REPORTS.

Manchester-buildings, Westminster, Oct. 27, 1862.—In accordance with the instructions given to me, I have examined the property of the East Cambrian Mining Company, in the neighbourhood of Dolgelly. My attention was directed to the following points:—1. To ascertain the exact position and extent of the property. 2. The character of the lodes which run through it. 3. The general character of these lodes. On the first point, I beg to report that the property is situated in the parish of Llanelltyd, about three miles from Dolgelly, and is bounded on the south by the Prince of Wales, on the east by the Sovereign, and on the west by the Cambrian Gold Mines; the contents are about 107 acres. On the second point, I beg to submit a plan, on which you will observe the position of the lodes approximately laid down. They run nearly east and west, with a caunter lode running north and south. One of these, and the most important of them, would appear to pass right through the Cambrian set, and also Gartegell, the important property belonging to Messrs. Cobden and Bright. Referring now to the ascertained character of these lodes, I may observe that the assays submitted herewith are specimens taken by me at random from different parts, and that they were delivered into the hands of the several assayers direct from the lode. I estimate the cost of putting the machinery, &c., on the ground, together with the cost of opening out the champion lode by means of an adit level, at £6000, and when this is done you will have at command a quantity of ore which is practically inexhaustible. It may be observed that the *Vigna* and *Clogau* Gold Mine has, from the very richness of its ores, been able to obtain large returns by means of machinery and apparatus which would not be considered adequate to the reduction of such ores as those operated on by the St. John del Rey and Port Phillip Companies, and there is, therefore, a large margin for the cost of a sample such as that of the East Cambrian Gold Mine, from which, by the use of a more efficient method, returns equal to that of the *Clogau* can be secured.

SEPTIMUS BEADMORE, M.E.

Kensington, Nov. 14, 1862.—I have always considered the mines in Moel Ysri as being placed in lodes that will return large profits to adventurers in gold, silver, and lead. The lodes are bold in appearance, and in the Lower Silurian formation, with here and there in the range of these mines protrusions of greenstone, also felsitic, and so, in utility during the deposition of metals. There are five very distinct lodes within the indicated boundaries; at several points attempts have been made by parties who have entered their energies in opening works near the surface, instead of opening a deep adit to cut the known lodes, and several others that I believe to exist; the results of these futile attempts, have, however, given me an opportunity to register the contents of the lodes, and I give those under the results of several assays made personally during my residence in that country in 1845 and 1846:—

	Lead per cent.	Gold per ton.	Silver per ton.
Moel Ysri ore, washed by hand in a bowl	73	0 10 0	0 31 12 0
Moel Ysri ore, extracted by Mr. Taylor	56	0 1 0 0	0 32 0 0
Sample of stones broken from lodes in the hills between Llanelltyd and Moel Ysri Farm:—			
Concentrated ore, No. 1	36	0 1 3 0	0 21 0 0
Do, No. 2	63	0 12 0 0	0 35 15 0
Do, No. 3	43	0 15 9 0	0 35 0 0
Do, No. 4	70	0 12 3 0	0 35 10 0
Do, No. 5	22	0 15 4 0	0 28 0 0
Do, No. 6	33	0 19 9 0	0 40 0 0
Do, No. 7	25	0 18 8 0	0 39 2 4
Samples from lode on Moel Ysri Farm:—			
Concentrated, A	22 1/2	0 0 0 0	0 13 9 0
Do, B	36	0 15 2 0	0 26 0 0

I adhere to the opinion I formed in 1846 of this mining set, that if capital is brought to bear upon it in sufficient quantity, and put under judicious management, very profitable results can be obtained, and that it will yield the palm to none in the country in produce of gold, silver, and lead. Some of the lodes may turn out to return gold alone as their produce; in such case I consider there is every chance of another St. David's gold lode deposit, and if boldness of hills and geological accompaniments go for anything in mining, such are not wanting in this district, as certain indications of metallic worth. Parties entering this field of mining must begin with a fixed determination to reach 50 fms. of depth before abandoning hope of success. On all my recent visits I have seen no reason for changing my opinions in 1846 and 1848, but confirmation in every way satisfactory.

JOHN H. CLEMENT, F.G.S., F.C.S., &c.

Oct. 30, 1862.—In handing you a report of this valuable and interesting mining property, I will firstly draw your attention to the locality; secondly, to the assays—the results given by such assays must certainly be very encouraging, clearly demonstrating the value of the property. The mine is bounded south by the Prince of Wales Gold Mine, west by the Cambrian Gold Mine, and east by the Sovereign Gold Mine. It is within a short distance of the celebrated Clogau Gold Mine, and in the centre of the proved district, and is only half a mile from the shipping port. Having stated the true position of the mine, as a general rule the value of the property must be taken by the results of assays as per sample from the different lodes contained therein. In 1856 I opened some few pits on the back of the lodes in search of silver-lead, from which I extracted specimens of rich quality. Having at that time in hand the (now) Prince of Wales, the Clogau, and the *Vigna*, the Prince of Wales and East Cambrian were abandoned, our forces being concentrated on the development of the Clogau and *Vigna*, which, after working a year or two for copper, were also abandoned. At the East Cambrian five lodes are known to exist, each presenting indications to warrant development on a large scale. By driving a deep adit under the main lode the five lodes would be intersected at a great depth. Taking into consideration the facility for working this extensive set, the satisfactory results of the various assays, and the aspect of the samples from the lowest levels, I am

safe in saying that in the East Cambrian you have a valuable property. There has been so much said about the chances of success in favour of gold mining in Wales that it only remains for me to endorse the opinions and views of such able writers, believing your property equally as valuable as the ones in operation. THOMAS FAULL, Late Manager of the Almaden Mines, California.

Vigna and *Clogau* Mine, Dolgelly, June 18, 1860.—According to your request, I have inspected the above mine, and beg to hand you my report. It is situated in the parish of Llanelltyd, county of Merioneth, north of the Prince of Wales Mine, and about 900 yards distant from the shipping place of Maesgarwed. There are in this set several lodes, the backs of which are to be seen in pits at surface. There is a lode which deserves especial notice, as it is a most magnificent one; it runs east and west for a long distance. I followed it towards the east for 500 or 400 yards to the old workings, where the lode looks very promising, and is composed of silver-lead ore and blende of a very rich character. At the western part of the property is a sulphur lode, spotted with copper, about 12 feet wide, and from appearances will give copper in depth. I recommend an adit level, the ground being favourable for that purpose, (say) 120 or 130 fms. below the old workings, and continue it for 100 fms., where I believe you will find the different lodes very productive for ore, and henceforward the mine worked at a good profit.

JOHN PARRY.

ASSAYS MADE AND PUBLISHED IN 1855.

Samples of Hafod-y-Morfa lead ore:—
Produced 69 1/2 per cent. of lead, and contains of fine gold ozs. 8 3 8
And of silver 11 8 16

ROBERT W. BYERS.

The above was a sample of ore from the lowest level, and dressed for market by Hugh Hughes.

Samples from Hafod-y-Morfa.

Mixed gossan gave, I estimate, more than 1 oz. of gold per ton. Silver per ton.
per ton of ore, and some silver ozs.
Lead and matrix pounded give 1 12 6 9 16 10
Dressed lead, giving 64 1/2 per cent. of lead 2 5 17 19 15 7
Lead and blende yield 2 2 11 9 6 5

ROBERT W. BYERS.

ASSAYS MADE SINCE THE DEPUTATION VISITED THE MINE.

I hereby certify that I have examined two samples of quartz, and that they contain as under:—
Marked Joe's Shaft, East Cambrian Mine ozs. 1 8 7
Marked C (champion lode, at the depth of 6 ft.) 0 7 15
Nov. 10, 1862. JOHN LONGMAID.

THE EAST CAMBRIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, with Limited Liability.

Office—27, Bucklebury, London.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the East Cambrian Gold Mining Company (Limited).
GENTLEMEN,—Having paid into your account with the London and County Bank the sum of pounds, being a deposit of 5s. per share for shares in the above company, I request you to allot to me such number of shares, for which, or any less number that may be allotted to me, I hereby agree to become a member and shareholder of the company, subject to the Articles of Association; and I authorise you to enter my name in the register of members or shareholders accordingly.

Name in full
Address in full
Profession, trade, or occupation (if any)

THE GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Limited Liability Acts.

Capital, £20,000, in 15,000 shares of £1 each.

Present issue, 2500 shares.

£1 per share to be paid on application, £1 on allotment, and £2 at three months from the date of allotment.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE W. DUMBELL, Esq., Belmont, Isle of Man.
WILLIAM BECKWITH, Esq., Harcroft, Isle of Man.
ROBERT COCHRANE, Esq., Douglas, Isle of Man.
THOMAS D. PRICE, Esq., 8, Union-terrace, Queen's-road, Peckham.
WILLIAM TUXFORD, Esq., 106, Upper Thames-street.
TREASURER AND LOCAL SECRETARY—William Beckwith, Esq.
SOLICITOR—Frederick H. Turner, Esq., 40, Bedford-row.
MANAGER—Capt. Richard Rowe.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., London.

Messrs. Dumbell, Son, and Howard, Isle of Man.

SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Thompson.

OFFICES.

12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

LOCAL OFFICES.—DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.

This company has for its object to bring under the Limited Liability Acts the company which has hitherto worked the celebrated Laxey Mines, in the Isle of Man, and also to raise additional capital to further develop certain portions of this rich and valuable set.

These mines have been in operation for about 40 years, and under the present management have paid in dividends £1420 on each £1000 share, besides expending from £10,000 to £20,000 in plant and machinery; whilst the underground operations have been carried on with such unequalled perseverance as will render the mines highly profitable to the shareholders for many years to come (irrespective of any further development of their resources), and in a manner which reflects the greatest credit on the untiring energy and sound judgment of the manager, Capt. Rowe.

The mines as at present worked consist of three distinct sets of operations:—viz., the main or deep mine, Dumbells to the north, and the copper ground to the south.

1.—The main or deep mine is about a quarter of a mile in length on the line of the Great Laxey lode, and has been worked by two shafts. The engine, or principal shaft, is now 212 fms. below the adit level; the second, or Welsh shaft (about 90 fms. north of the first) is sunk to the 200 fms. From the different levels connecting these two shafts the mine has produced altogether about £400,000 worth of ore, and the lode in the 200 fms. is now worth £100 per fm.

The water in this mine is exceedingly light, and drained by one of the most powerful and complete water-wheels in the world, having in it immense reserve power; and the winding department for lifting the ore, &c., is by one of Fournoy's turbines, of equally proportionate power.

2.—The second part, Dumbells, is connected with the main or deep mine by an adit level, at a distance of a quarter of a mile to the north, and on the same lode. This mine has been carried down 50 fms. below the adit, and at the 45 there is a run of ore ground laid open for 40 fms. long, worth on an average 30l. per fm. In a sump now sinking below the 50 the lode is worth 100l. per fm.; this is at the extreme north end of any ore ground yet discovered at Dumbells, and penetrating entirely new and whole ground.

3.—The third and important part of these mines is the south or copper ground, also on the line of the Laxey lode; this has been laid open by a pioneer level, 100 fms. below the adit, having been started as such from the main engine-shaft, and carried on southward for many years.

The present monthly returns of copper ore, about 150 tons, are chiefly from the 100, where the bunch as first discovered was about 15 fathoms long; the 120 has since been brought forward, and already proved it to have increased in length about 40 fms., without any present sign of being through it, the lode in the end now being worth 5 tons per fathom; but the greatest corroborative proof of the copper ground rapidly increasing in quality and richness is that, in the 145, which has also been brought up for the same object, and has struck into ore earlier by many fathoms than was anticipated; the lode for the last 5 fms. is worth 50l. per fm., and the present end fully 80l. per fm.

The situation of these mines is highly favourable, having almost unequalled water-power, with machinery of the most modern and complete description. The port for shipment of the ore is within three-quarters of a mile of the dressing-rooms, and involves a cartage of only 6d. per ton.

The set covers an area of about twelve square miles, and the main lode, on which the present operations are being conducted, can be traced for about three miles.

The mines are now producing monthly:—
75 tons of lead, at £12 10s. £1312 10 0
240 tons of blende, at £2 8s. 576 0 0
150 tons of copper, at £5 750 0 0—£2638 10 0
Less royalty 180 0 0

Leaves £2458 10 0

At a monthly cost of £1900, including labour and merchants' bills, the driving of the pioneer levels, and all other expenses connected with the mine, and leaving a profit of fully £550 per month.

On the completion of two sumps now sinking in the 165 and 180, for the purpose of ventilation, the blende will be increased to 300 tons per month; while as soon as the 145 shaft is sufficiently advanced to allow of stopping the new copper ground the raisings of copper ore will advance to 250 or 300 tons per month, to be still further increased when the new or corner shaft is sunk through this ground, added to which, as the copper lode goes down the ore increases in value, and £6 to £7 per ton may be taken as its future average value.

In addition to the Great Laxey main lode, it is very desirable that operations should be continued on the Snaefell lode in the same set. Snaefell is a parallel lode, as large and strong as the Laxey lode; it has been proved to 14 fms. in depth, and yielded in a very short run £350 worth of ore; it is proposed to sink on it in the ore ground where it was left going down, worth at least £40 per fm.

The old shareholders for some time past have allowed their profits to be expended in extending the underground workings, and in the completion of the machinery necessary to work the mines advantageously for many years to come, and now that the mines are once more being brought into a dividend state they feel no hesitation in coming forward for a sufficiently additional capital to work so promising a lode as Snaefell. They feel they would not be justified in spending the profits of the old mines for that purpose, but they are willing that the additional capital shall rank with their own in a participation of the profits realised from the whole mines.

The Great Laxey Mining Company (Limited) is constituted with a capital of £50,000, in 15,000 shares of £1 each, of which the present shareholders take for their interest 10,000 paid-up shares, representing £40,000, which is less than the cost of the plant and machinery alone, irrespective of the immense reserves of valuable ore ground already laid open.

Of the 5000 new shares it is intended at present to issue only 2500, on which £1 to be paid on application, £1 on allotment, and £2 at the end of three months. Should Snaefell turn out as anticipated, the £10,000 so raised may prove ample for its development, and the remaining 2500 shares will be held in reserve should it be desirable to carry out more extended operations for the further development of this valuable set.

The Great Laxey Mining Company (Limited) offers a certain dividend of 19 to 15 per cent., shortly to be considerably increased, as already stated, from resources already developed, whilst at the same time it offers a reasonable expectation of an early paying mine at Snaefell.

The directors would further observe that they can quote the authority of Prof. Warington Smyth, the Government Inspector of the Crown Mines, for the truth of their representations. That gentleman has lately visited the Isle of Man, and after a most careful examination of the Laxey Mines, has given it as his opinion that both as a mining operation and a valuable and paying property they are not to be surpassed by any other mines in the United Kingdom.

Prospectuses, and forms of application for shares, may be had on application to the company's offices, Douglas, Isle of Man; or 12, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C.

TO SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.—SULPHATE OF LEAD AND LEAD ASHES PURCHASED.—Address samples, Bedminster Smelting Works, Bristol.

TREGURTHA DOWNS AND OWEN VEAN CONSOLS

MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ST. HILARY AND PERRANUTHNOE, CORNWALL.

Capital, £40,000, in 16,000 shares, of £2 10s. each.

Deposit, 5s. per share on application, and 15s. on allotment.

BANKERS.

Union Bank of London, Princes-street.

Messrs. Vivian, Grylls, Kendall, and Co. Helston.

Messrs. Bolitho, Sons, and Co., Penzance.

SOLICITORS.

H. Grylls Hill, Esq., 17, Barge-yard Chambers, London.

Messrs. Grylls, Hill, and Hill, Helston.

LONDON MANAGERS—Messrs. Dunford and Ranken, 9, Broad-street-buildings.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company (incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1862," with limited liability) is formed to work the Tregurtha Downs and Owen Veian Tin and Copper Mines, which are situated in one of the richest mining districts in Cornwall, being surrounded by mines which have yielded copper and tin, producing from £3,000,000 to £10,000,000 sterling. The returns of copper ore alone from some of these mines are as follows:—

Wheat Fortune	£570,000	Wheat Speedwell	£167,000
Old Wheal Neptune	400,000	Marazion Mines	161,000
Wheal Friendship	261,000	Wheal Charlotte	151,000
Halamaning	285,000	Wheal Darlington	119,000

The same mines have yielded large values of tin, of which there are no official returns; but the richness of the district in tin is proved by the neighbouring mine, Wheal Grylls, having sold, in the quarter ending in September last, 75 tons, producing £4794.

TREGURTHA DOWNS has been opened to a depth of only 60 fms., where it proved to be increasing in richness, and, although little has been done below the 35, the mine has yielded £165,000 worth of ore, and large quantities will be raised directly the mine is drained. It contains many tin and copper lodes, and a rich one of silver-lead, the set is traversed by veins and cross-courses.

OWEN VEAN has been opened only 70 fms., and little has been done below the 50; but the mine has, nevertheless, returned £250,000 worth of copper ore, and a lode now standing in the 40 and 50 fms. levels would be readily set at 3s. in £1 tribute.

When these mines made the above returns, tin was worth only half its present value, and copper was 40 per cent. cheaper than it is now. —viz., sinking shafts and driving levels—is already done, so that both mines will yield produce and profits at once, for the 50 and 60 fm. levels have not yet been brought under the productive ground, but which may be done as the mines are being drained, and large quantities of tin and copper be raised immediately.

The ores, both of tin and copper, are very rich. It is shown by the reports that they would be readily worked at a tribute of only 3s. to 4s. in £1.

The same lodes run through both sets, which can be worked together, to much greater advantage than separately.

There are parallel lodes in both mines, which have not yet been worked at all, but which will, no doubt, be equally productive, and which may be easily worked by cross-outs.

Both mines are in the kllias, near to its junction with the granite, which is the most productive stratum, and cheapest for working.

The dues are very low, being only 1-20th, instead of 1-10th, as formerly.

The company has secured 21 years' leases of the mines, with all the valuable work already done, at scarcely one-third of its cost, and with power of renewal on same terms.

The reports are very numerous and favourable, many of them being from miners of the highest reputation, viz.:—
W. Roberts and J. Daw, of Carn Brea and West Basset Mines.
J. Curtis, of St. Austyn and Grylls.
S. Osborne, of Wheal Grylls.
A. Bennett, of Tolvaaden.

John Roberts, Wm. Bishop, Wm. Oats, James Thomas, J. Vivian, B. Grundy, &c. Detailed prospectuses, with maps, plans, reports, forms of application, and all information may be obtained of Messrs. Dunford and Ranken, No. 9, Broad-street-buildings, and will be forwarded by post on application.

A geological map of the district, also plans and sections, showing the workings, copied from the originals in the Museum of Geology, Jernyn-street, may be seen at the managers'.

THE ROARING WATER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1862.

Capital, £18,000, in 6000 shares of £3 each.

10s. to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Sir JAMES DOMBRIN, Monk

Now ready, price 1s.
THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1861,
 BEING THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.
 BY J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1848), *Gleanings among Mines and Minerals*, &c.
 The SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in the *MINING JOURNAL* of December 29, 1860, and January 5, 1861.
 A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION AT MESSRS. WATSON AND CUELL'S, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.
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WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR,
 published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an extensive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., and published by WATSON AND CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, E.C. Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and prospective mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

Now ready, second edition, with latest Official Statistics, price 1s., or free by post for thirteen stamps.

BRITAIN'S METAL MINES:
 A complete Guide to their Laws, Usages, Localities, and Statistics.
 BY JOHN ROBERT PIKE, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
 CONTAINS:—
 Mining for Metallic Minerals considered as a National Industry and as a field for Investment.
 Geological and Mineralogical Characteristics.
 The Mines of Cornwall and Devon.
 The Mines of England and Wales (Cornwall and Devon excepted), Scotland, Ireland and the Isle of Man.
 System of Raising, Dressing, and Selling Ores.
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 The Share Market.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
 "One of the most valuable works for the investor in British Mines which has come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which it treats."
 "We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended upon, cannot be found; and with such a work in print it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before embarking his money."
 —*The News and Bankers' Journal*.

Now publishing, and will be ready for issue on the 1st January, 1863, price 2s. 6d.,

THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF MINING IN THE CARADON AND LISKEARD DISTRICTS.
 By WEBB AND GEACH, of 8, Finch-lane, and Stock Exchange, London.
 With a Sketch as well as a Geological Map of the Districts, and embracing all the information that can be required by present shareholders for reference, or as a guide to intending investors, including particulars of the last general meetings, abstract accounts, assets and liabilities, agents' reports, &c. Also, the ore sales of the districts for the past year.

Printed and published by Williams and Strachan, 9, Laurence-lane, Cheapside, London, of whom copies may be obtained.

Price Four Shillings.
A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE LAW RELATING TO MINES AND MINING COMPANIES.
 By WHITTON ARUNDELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 30, Strand.
 Published by LOCKWOOD and Co., Stationers' Hall-court.
 To be had at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

Just published, royal 4to., cloth, illustrated by 84 plates of furnaces and machinery, price £3 10s.

THE IRON MANUFACTURE OF GREAT BRITAIN,
 THEORETICALLY AND PRACTICALLY CONSIDERED:
 Including Descriptive Details of the Ores, Fuels, and Fluxes Employed; the Preliminary Operation of Calcination; the Blast, Refining, and Puddling Furnaces; Engines and Machinery, and the Various Processes in Union, &c.
 By WILLIAM THURAN, C.E.,
 Formerly Engineer at the Downhills Ironworks, under the late Sir John Guest, Bart., subsequently at the Hirwell and Forest Works, under Mr. Crawshaw.
 Second edition, revised from the manuscript of the late Mr. Thurau.
 By J. ARTHUR PHILLIPS.
 Author of "A Manual of Metallurgy," "Records of Mining," &c.; and
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 For the Use of Students in Engineering.
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CAUTIOUS MAN.—Many speculators in mines having written to the writer of the letters signed "A Cautious Man," asking him if it would be agreeable to him to transact their mining business for them, and to give them information when he has, by his inspecting agents, fixed on a good mine to speculate in, informs them, and the public generally, that he will have no objection to act as a broker for them in any mines he may recommend, but in no others.

He has taken offices in the City, and will be happy to see any clients who may favour him with their mining business.

He will with pleasure give his opinion to parties holding shares in British mines, as to the advisability of keeping or disposing of their stock.

These speculators who may entrust him with their business may rest assured that he will make purchases for them in none but good mines, such, in short, as the most experienced mining inspectors in Cornwall would acknowledge to be good. The bulk of calling mines (with but few exceptions), and the trash, he will leave to others to speculate in.

By his system, and by following his advice, he is confident much money may be made in mining. "A Cautious Man" will get most mines in Cornwall inspected by a truthful and experienced agent for two guineas each. One inspection frequently saves hundreds of pounds.—Address, Mr. Halse, No. 2, Cophall Chambers, Throgmorton-street, London.

Bankers: The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank.

Notices to Correspondents.

Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

PUP BUCKETS.—Would any reader be so kind as to inform me whether there is a substitute for the ordinary Pump Bucket in use for raising water from mines, other than the ordinary force?—A SUBSCRIBER.

RECOVERY OF ZINC, &c.—May I request the favour of some reader kindly informing me when I can obtain the particulars of the new process discovered by the Vieille Montagne Company for the reduction of zinc ores, as referred to in the article on Foreign Mining and Metallurgy in last week's Journal?—SPELTER.

CORNBLEND BLACK-LEAD, OR BORDENDALE MINING COMPANY.—Your correspondent, "R.," should address "S. D.," Post-office, Exeter, who can furnish the information he requires.

JOHN PETER.—Will you be good enough to inform "A Subscriber" (Aberystwith), who, in the Notices to Correspondents in the Journal of Nov. 29, was desirous of obtaining particulars relative to iron pyrites, that he may have all the information he requires (and a method of utilizing waste) by writing direct to the manager of the Anti-Adulteration Society, 108, Euston-road, London.—ANOTHER SUBSCRIBER.

NORTH WHEAL LUDCOTT—WHEAL IDA.—In last week's Journal, under the heading of North Wheal Ludcott, a paragraph appears as emanating from me, as the manager of the mine, wherein it is stated—"We have opened on a fine-looking lode," &c. I beg to inform you and your readers that this report was not intended for North Wheal Ludcott, but for a mining set adjoining, called Wheal IDA.—W. HANCOCK, *Liskeard*.

IRON COLLIERY COMPANY.—It is very desirable that the managers of this company should publish some particulars of their proceedings. The annual meeting was held on Oct. 25, and a balance-sheet duly forwarded to the shareholders; but what we require is a statement of what is doing at the colliery. An occasional report in the Journal will be acceptable to more than one—SHAREHOLDER.

DINAS BRICKS.—In reply to your correspondent, who asks for information in the Journal of Nov. 29 of the Dinas bricks, we beg to inform him that they are manufactured by us at our works in the Vale of Neath, and at Kidwelly, in Carmarthenshire; that they contain 97 per cent. of pure silica, and are used by all the principal copper smelters in Swansea and all parts of the world. If your correspondent will apply to our agent, Mr. George Young, at Briton Ferry, near Neath, he will furnish him with every particular.—FREDERICKS AND JENNER: Dinas Bridge Fire-Brick Works, Glyn Neath, Carmarthenshire, and Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire.

STEWART MONDE.—Will any reader inform me what has become of this company? It had some 40,000, left after giving up the mines in California, and leased the Central American Mines, which were to be worked with the above sum, and the shareholders were promised large returns.—INQUIRE.

WHEAL ALFRED.—Can anyone inform me when a division is to be made of the mine? It is considerably more than twelve months since the committee were appointed to dispose of the machinery, and to wind-up the company. No account has been rendered to the shareholders, nor can I ascertain any date has been fixed for settling them of the progress made.—A LARGE SHAREHOLDER.

THE MINING DISTRICTS OF CORNWALL.—As an attempt is often made by interested parties to prove that the western portion of Cornwall alone contains valuable tin mines, per year ending September 29, 1861, as per returns made to the Stannary Court, showed that the average richness of the whole of the tin mines within the jurisdiction of the district is about the same. It will be admitted that, inasmuch as the more westerly mines the more it is developed, the average should gradually increase from east to west, to compensate for the large and rich mines which deep and extensive workings have opened out, and this is precisely the case. In Devonshire, where the mines in the eastern district of Cornwall, where they are more opened, the average is 5200l. per annum; and so it goes on increasing in the same gradual manner, the average of the central district being 6200l., and that of the western district 6800l. per annum. Will anyone deny that this proves all to be equally rich?—R. M.

—J. Wilkinson—"C. M."—C. Carkeek (too late for this week)—"J. B."

GOLD COMPANIES.—Will some one interested kindly give a short account of the various Welsh gold companies, to enable those disposed to judge which is most desirable for investment?—INQUIRE.

SIN.—"If A Subscriber" will send a small portion of his "yellow brown paste" in a letter to the undersigned, he will examine it, and inform him as to its nature and quality.—W. VIVIAN: *Parya Mines, near Bangor*.

SHAREHOLDERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.—The suggestion of your correspondent is good. Will he, or some other gentleman, give his address, and take steps to mature such a society? He will meet with support. The writer begs to propose, as an additional protection, occasional private meetings of shareholders, to discuss the affairs of the company, and arrange for united action in making enquiries from the directors, and at the general meetings.—SHAREHOLDER.

COLLIERY WORKINGS.—In next week's Journal we shall publish Mr. Shepherd's third Paper, on the "Long Wall" System of Working Collieries.

MWINDY IRON ORE COMPANY.—Having seen several letters in the Journal on this property, I beg to inform shareholders that I shall be happy to send them a reliable report on the mine, as I have a thorough knowledge of the property and its workings.—JOHN OWEN, *Llantrisant*.

EAST BROOKWOOD MINE, DEVON.—"J. T." and "R. N.," of Birmingham, and "S. R.," of Wolverhampton, will receive the information required on receipt of a reply to the letters forwarded.—GEORGE HENWOOD.

EAST BRONFORD.—We would have published the letter received from Captain Charles Williams, had it reached us in time.

FLOOR-SPAR.—In answer to your correspondent "B.," upon this subject, if he will write to "W.," care of Mr. Roach, Star Inn, St. Ives, Cornwall, he will have every information upon return.—W.

THE EDMUND'S MAIN COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—I have noticed during the last few years several letters in the *Mining Journal* pointing out the fact that the Lund Hill Colliery, close by, was considered safe until the explosion of 1857, which killed nearly 200 people, and urging that safety-lamps should be exclusively used at Edmund's Main. There are now conflicting statements made as to whether the colliery was lighted by safety-lamps or naked lights. As the public will probably be asked to subscribe towards the support of those whom the calamity has left unprotected, for the public has a right to know whether every precaution was used. Will you, therefore, permit me to ask the proprietors of Edmund's Main whether candles or safety-lamps were used; and, if both, how many colliers used safety-lamps, and how many candles?—AN OLD COLLIER.

OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE.—A pressure on our space compels us to postpone Mr. Halse's reply to "A Director" and "Over-Cautious." We may state that Mr. Halse confirms the truth of his former assertions by corroborative testimony.

Mr. George Henwood will be in Manchester on Monday, the 15th inst., for a few days, en route for Ireland. Parties desirous of consulting him will please address to 117, Slater-street, Oldham-road, Manchester; or for Ireland, at Kinsley's Hotel, Suffolk-street, Dublin, where he will be on Friday, the 19th inst.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

Another fearful explosion of fire-damp has been added to our already large list of colliery calamities. On Monday morning last no less than 60 lives were sacrificed in the Edmund's Main Colliery; and, from the particulars which have already been brought to light, it is much to be feared that there will be nothing to justify such a verdict as that "the explosion was purely accidental," though it will, probably, be extremely difficult to prove that any individual is personally responsible for the calamity. The entire system is in fault, and while it is permitted to continue any material diminution of accidents can scarcely be hoped for. At Land Hill, in 1857, an explosion sacrificed 189 lives, and Wombwell Main Colliery has been on fire for the past nine months, owing to the fiery nature of the coal; yet at Edmund's Main (though the same seam is worked in the three collieries, and in a walk of twenty minutes the three pits could easily be visited) naked lights were used throughout the colliery until the previous Saturday, when one or two of STEPHENSON'S lamps were used near the place where the accident occurred; and not only so, but blasting with gunpowder and firing with a naked light was practiced in the immediate vicinity of a powerful outlet of gas. It appears that the fire which led to the calamity commenced between seven and nine o'clock, the statements varying as to the precise time, and that the fatal explosion did not occur until eleven o'clock, so that there was ample time for the removal of all the men from the pit except such as were required to attend the furnace, and to attempt to extinguish the fire that had been ignited by the blasting. Instead, however, of any attempt being made to reduce the number of lives in jeopardy, it is stated that those near the fire only learned of its existence from their hurriers, and that those further removed complain that they had no warning whatever until the choke reached them, their escape being then extremely difficult.

At the time the fire broke out 238 men and boys were in the pit; and, so far as the exertions of those in authority were concerned, there seems much to fear that nothing was done to save one, though under the most unfavourable circumstances the deaths could have been limited to a dozen.

It must be remembered that the winding machinery was not injured, so that with ordinary foresight the men could have been brought to the pit bank without trouble or confusion. It will be for the coroner's jury to discover upon whom the responsibility rests, but it will be still more important for those interested to consider whether they should not attempt to get something done by the Legislature to render the use of locked safety-lamps compulsory in all pits. The Edmund's Main Colliery is situated in the Worsborough dale, about a couple of miles from Barnsley, and on the canal of the River Don navigation, the lessees being Messrs. MITCHELL, TYAS, BARTHOLOMEW, and Co., by whom the Wombwell Main and Swithhe's Main pits are also owned. The two downcast shafts are close together, the upcast being some 200 yards distant. The workings extend about 14 mile from the shafts, and a communication was about to be effected with the Swithhe's Main pit, a little beyond. This was the deepest part of the pit, being 180 yards from surface. Half-a-dozen men were engaged at the spot, when the firing of a shot ignited the accumulated gas, and set fire both to the seam of coal and to the bratticing. Now, although several slight explosions had occurred during the previous week, the men injudiciously attempted for at least two hours to extinguish the fire, without cautioning the men in the other portions of the pit of the state of affairs. At last Mr. GEORGE LAWTON, the bottom steward, was sent up to the dip-bank, and he expressed his confidence that the fire could be mastered. All this time no intimation was given to the men in the workings that there was any danger in the mine. A supply of bricks and lime was obtained, and an attempt was made to build the broken brattices. But on this occasion the fire was not to be conquered, as it had been repeatedly before; and it is reported that LAWTON sent to Mr. MITCHELL, the managing partner, to come down and give his advice. Mr. MITCHELL and his son at once descended, but upon LAWTON expressing his conviction that he could master the fire, the task was left to him, and the 238 men were still left uncounseled. It seems that Messrs. MITCHELL'S visit was worse than useless, for before ascending young MITCHELL gave the freeman orders to put out the fire immediately; so that to avoid the risk of firing the pit the ventilation, upon the maintenance of which the safety of 230 workmen to whom the danger was not known depended, was destroyed.

After the first great explosion all who were able hurried to the shaft, and they were raised as speedily as possible, some 50 individuals, however, being unable to effect their escape. Shortly after 12 o'clock an exploring party of volunteers descended, and returned; but besides these was a party of five who never returned. These were Mr. GEORGE LAWTON, the steward; HENRY LAWTON, his son, the deputy-steward; JOHN PARKIN, BENJAMIN HOYLAND, and CHARLES FROBISHER. Shortly before 4 o'clock the last attempt was made to explore the mine. The party descended to within 10 yards of the bottom of the shaft, when they found so much heat and so great a quantity of choke-damp that they were compelled to give the signal to be raised. The unsuccessful result of this experiment, however, established the fact that all the men remaining in the pit were dead, as the bottom of the downcast would undoubtedly have the best air in the mine.

Late on Tuesday evening it was resolved by the engineers who were present in consultation with the proprietors (and which included Mr. CHAS. MORTON, the Government Inspector for the district, Mr. BROWN, mining engineer, Barnsley; Mr. MADDISON, of Worsborough Main Pit; Mr. STEWART, of Lund Hill; Mr. COOPER, mining agent for Lord Fitzwilliam; Mr. BECHER, viewer for NEWTON, CHAMBERS, and Co.; Mr. B. SELLERS, and Mr. ELIJAH SUTCLIFFE), to close the pits and turn in the waters of the Don, a resolution which gave great dissatisfaction to the men, many of whom expressed their willingness to descend the pit, to relieve the suspense of the women and children whose relatives were entombed; but their request was firmly resisted.

Though we fully appreciate the good feelings of the colliers in wishing to rescue their comrades, and deeply sympathise with the widows whose husbands were killed in the pit, we cannot think that any good could pos-

sibly have resulted from further exploration, whilst the lives of five more men, at least, would probably have been sacrificed.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. MORTON, the Government Inspector, met Mr. BROWN, Mr. J. POTTER, and Mr. R. R. MADDISON, engineers; Mr. N. CHAMBERS, and Messrs. BECHER and PEASE, when a long consultation took place, but no change in the operations resulted. The inquest was opened on Tuesday evening, and adjourned until Monday.

THE CAUSE OF COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.—We have been favoured by Mr. Matthias Dunn, the Government Inspector of Coal Mines for the district in which the accident occurred, with a statement of facts relative to the Walker Colliery explosion, and a plan of the workings. He shows that although, as attested by the furnace-keeper, the ventilation was reduced one-half, to permit of certain operations in the upcast shaft, blasting operations were permitted to go on as usual, and hewers and putters continued to work in the vicinity of foul gas, without necessity. Mr. Dunn's letter will be found in another column of this day's Journal, but we regret that it was received so few hours before our time of publication that it was impossible to have the sketch of the workings which accompanied it engraved for this week's Journal—we shall publish it in our next. We cannot lose the present opportunity of complimenting Mr. Dunn upon the pains which he has ever taken to promote the economic and safe working of collieries, and to facilitate the dissemination of truth. Mr. Dunn's "How to Prevent Accidents in Collieries," to which he refers in his letter, is without doubt the most valuable book on the subject which has ever been published, and if his colleagues were to take equal trouble to give practical advice to the working miner in the same popular form, and to be equally watchful that the facts relative to all great accidents should be published while the calamity is still fresh in the memory, we are sure the results would be a material diminution in the number of deaths from colliery operations generally.

THE TIN TRADE.

During the first fortnight of the past month but little business was done, and consumers had to pay for their requirements the prices quoted in our last—119s. for Banca, and 118s. for Straits. To the general surprise, the smelters reduced, on Nov. 19, the price of English 4l. per ton, which unsettled the whole trade; but it is not improbable that this step may be reversed, and prices again raised to the quotations previously ruling. The effect of the fall was quite nominal; Straits, which was obtainable at 116s. just before the arrival of the last China mail, on Nov. 23, soon recovered, and a good business has been done at 118s. about; this price was also paid the last few days for about 2000 slabs, with full prompt, and 117s. cash. The demand for China and Japan has already materially reduced the quantity of Straits about compared with last year, and, as our last advices inform us, it still continues little or no tin will be coming forward to Europe for some time. The Dutch market has sympathised with our own, and, after touching 68s. 6d., the price has recovered to 69s. 6d. The rumour of the loss of 17,000 slabs of Banca, mentioned in our last circular, has been confirmed, and, although, no doubt, steps will be taken to recover such a large parcel, this will require time; meanwhile, the arrivals of Banca have been small, and the quantity on the way to Holland is inconsiderable as compared with former years.

The last advices from New York bring us higher prices for tin, and more cheering prospects, as the Dutch Minister in Washington is in hopes of getting the duty on Banca reduced from 25 to 15 per cent.; but at the present time transactions are not of sufficient magnitude to induce shipments to that quarter.

Against all these favourable circumstances, we must not shut our eyes to the fact that the stock in warehouse here is larger than it has been for years, and, unless some extraordinary event occurs to stimulate the demand for tin, must act as an effectual drag upon any great improvement on present prices.

The quantity of tin here and in Holland on Nov. 30 was as follows, compared with the three preceding years:—

	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
Stock in Holland	73,696=2280	62,028=1925	69,964=2170	61,011=1890
Arrived towards next sale, 57,998=1800	57,250=1770	61,848=1923	66,307=2060	
Stock here	2212	1230	817	740

Total tons

The quantity of Straits tin now about for Great Britain is 579 tons, against 1273 tons at the same time of last year.

Straits stood at the commencement of the month at 118s. cash, 119s. three months open, and a few purchases on consumers' account were made at the former price. Hardly any business was done during the second and third week, and the effect of the reduction in English was only temporary, the market being now firm at 117s. cash, and 118s. with full prompt.

BANCA.—Not much business has been done; after a nominal decline to 117s., it has recovered to 119s., the price asked. The Dutch market declined to 65s. 6d., but during the last few days again advanced to 69s. 6d. The deliveries during the past month have been small compared with the last two years.

ENGLISH was reduced on Nov. 19, 4l. per ton for refined and common, since which there has been a fair demand at official quotations.

The official returns from Holland are as follows:—

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Stock in Holland, Oct. 31	Slabs 80,955	74,683	81,352
Delivered during Nov.	7,265	12,655	11,398

Stock on warrants, Nov. 30

Arrived towards next sale

The arrivals of tin in London during Nov. were as follows:—Straits, per *Dublin*, from Bordeaux, 1403 slabs; ditto, per *Ralph Abercrombie*, 5574; ditto, per *Cornelius Henrietti*, 4389=11,566 slabs; Banca from Holland, 4130; total, 15,796 slabs.

Making since Jan. 1 into London:—

	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
Banca	Slabs 18,310	12,160	10,945	12,949
Straits	76,915	69,511	62,439	39,552

Total

We estimate the present stock of tin in warehouse here at 2212 tons.

The import and export trade of tin during the month of October last, and the first ten months of this year, compared with 1860 and 1861, has been as follows:—

	Month ending Oct. 31.	Ten months ending Oct. 31.
1860.	1861.	1862.
1860.	1861.	1862.

Import—Foreign cwt. 5614

Export—Foreign

English

TIN-PLATES.—There has been an average demand both for coke and charcoal, and prices have been fully maintained. The manufacturers are working off old contracts, and, as the stock in India is not in excess of former years, we may expect a steady demand as soon as the spring shipments are resumed. We quote charcoal from 25s. 6d. to 28s., and coke from 21s. 6d. to 23s. in Liverpool.

The declared value of tin-plates exported during October last, and the first ten months of this year, compared with 1860 and 1861, has been as follows:—

	Month ending Oct. 31.	Ten months ending Oct. 31.
1860.	1861.	1862.
1860.	1861.	1862.

£98,440

£280,971

£1,301,888

£736,246

DADELSEN AND NORTH.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF NEW GRANADA.

A highly interesting little volume, intended to point out the resources of the United States of Colombia—or, as the country is more familiarly known to us, of New Granada—has just been published (through Messrs. Baily and Co., of Cornhill) by Mr. J. D. Powles, the Chairman of the Committee of Spanish American Bondholders, the object of the book being to direct the attention of English capitalists to the district, and thus induce the development of the land ceded to the said bondholders. Mr. Powles remarks that in an adjustment made last year of the foreign debt of New Granada, the bondholders were called upon to make large pecuniary sacrifices for the convenience of the Government of New Granada, in return for which they received from that Government a large assignment of lands in that republic. "It has appeared to me that it would be rendering an acceptable service—and one becoming in me to offer—to place the parties interested in these lands in possession of such information as should enable them to form a judgment of the value of the lands which they have thus acquired, and of the means to be taken to draw forth their value. There can certainly be little doubt that these lands contain within themselves the means—by the judicious application of capital—of affording a large indemnity to those who have acquired them for the sacrifices they have been called on to make. Exceeding in the extent of their surface the area of the whole island of Jamaica, there is no reason why—when the means of internal transport shall have been improved, and additional population gradually introduced—an acre of land shall not be worth as much in New Granada, with its virgin soil, variety of climate and of products, as in Jamaica." Mr. Powles considers that if means of internal communication be provided (a work of no overwhelming magnitude, with the aid of the river accommodation which Nature has furnished) progress will be easy.

With regard to the mineral resources, in which our readers are more particularly interested, we find that in the province of Velez the principal mines are undoubtedly the emerald ones of Muzo, from which stones of the finest quality, 18 cwt. in weight, have been obtained, though perhaps not more than three specimens are rendered account of in the space of a century. There are salt mines in the country of the Arripean Andes, near Muzo, in the Pizarra Mountains, near a good road; there are also some near Copier, in Camanche. Copper mines abound; those already discovered are in the low parts of the canton Chiquiquira, on the shores of the River Horta, in the vicinity of Palme, where the church bells are made. In the district of Florez, on the shores of the Rivers Guayaquito and Carare, there is abundance of coal, many fairly rich veins having been opened out. It may be concluded that the whole province abounds with these mines, there being found wherever sought for considerable quantities of white pyrites, and extensive beds of fine clay and sand. Iron and sulphur are found in different places, both separate and in combination. There is lead in Caldas and the Val-de-Jesus, and in other parts, and sulphate of lead, is found, and used in the glazing of earthenware. It is believed that there is plenty of gold in the alluvial districts of Muzo and Otro-Mundo and in the well-known Corcobada, which flows into the River Carare. Good amber is found in Otro-Mundo and in Valle-de-Jesus. The high hill behind Bolivar has a bed of anhydrous, and near Puentecolona, and in the mountains adjacent to Valle-de-Jesus, there is oxide of chromium. Saltpetre is very common, and has given material for extensive speculations, particularly near Las-cuevas. It is considered that if this province were well explored it would yield incalculable wealth both in minerals and metals. Dye woods, woods suited for cabinet purposes, and medicinal plants, are abundant, many of the latter being readily marketable in this country, such as sarsaparilla, ipecacuanha, maiden's hair, and copaiba gum. The cow-tree, which yields nutritious milk, also grows in the province.

The soil of the State of Antioquia is in a high degree auriferous, and its mines of every kind constitute the principal riches of its inhabitants. In the State of Bolivar gold is

found in several districts, and there is also silver and precious stones. In Boyaca there are found emeralds, amethysts, copper, iron, lead, amber, rock-salt, gold, &c. In Canca there is gold in the same abundance and of the same quality as in California and Antioquia, also platinum, copper, iron, &c. Cundinamarca possesses rock-salt in inexhaustible quantities, iron, gold, silver, pit coal, &c. In the State of Magdalena are found mines of gold, silver, and precious stones, which, however, are not worked; on the coast are rich pearl fisheries, and fine coral is found. Hay-salt is produced on the coast. The soil of the State of Panama is very fertile, and there are fisheries on the coast of valuable pearls, tortoise-shells, &c. Among the natural productions of Santander are iron, copper, lead, and asphalt. But in respect of mineral wealth Tolima is, perhaps, the richest in the Union—gold, silver, copper, amethysts, jet, jasper, asphalt, pit coal, rock-crystal, salt, &c., being among the principal mineral products.

There appears to be no doubt, from the evidence of the various parties intimately acquainted with the country which Mr. Fowles has brought together, that there is an ample field for the profitable prosecution of either agricultural or mining pursuits in the United States of Colombia; and cotton, cocoa, and other readily marketable products could be raised in almost unlimited quantities, so that there would seem to be full justification for the opinion that a "Colombian Land, Mining, and Emigration Company" could find remunerative use for its capital, and that such an undertaking would produce a large amount of good.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

DEC. 11.—The Iron Trade in South Staffordshire keeps moderately active; and though the orders received, as is usual at the close of the year, are not of large amount, they come in steadily, and with few exceptions, the works are kept moderately well in operation throughout the district. There is a disposition to purchase pig-iron for next quarter, but manufacturers of finished iron are not inclined to give any advance on the rates paid at the beginning of the quarter. The colliers about Dudley are at work at the old rate of wages, and, though they have not secured an advance, they have the advantage of full work, as there is a good demand for South Staffordshire coal; although it is believed that any advance in price would have had the effect of greatly diminishing the sales, as neighbouring coal fields can send large quantities if the price will admit of it. At the Biddulph Vale Ironworks, in North Staffordshire, the puddling-furnaces are only partially in operation, owing to the strike of the puddlers; and it is stated that the proprietors will not again employ those who took the lead in what they regard as an entirely unjustifiable attempt to raise wages.

A case of a somewhat complicated character was argued on Monday and Tuesday before the Vice-Chancellor, in which the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley Railway Company were the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Job and Henry Haines, coal and ironmasters, of Tipton, were the defendants. The latter are the lessees, under Sir Horace St. Paul, of the Willingworth Colliery, situated in the parishes of Sedgley and Tipton, which is partly by the railway of the plaintiffs. On the defendants being prepared to work the ribs and pillars in the thick coal, they gave notice to the plaintiffs, in accordance with the statutory provisions, that unless the latter were prepared to pay compensation, they should get these ribs and pillars in the Ten Yard seam under the line. The plaintiffs gave notice that they would pay compensation, and the preliminary steps were taken for the purpose of having the amount assessed by a jury of the sheriff. The case, however, delayed, and it was arranged that the matter should be settled without recourse to a jury, and after a long delay, extending altogether over six years, it was agreed between the representatives of the railway company and the Messrs. Haines to adopt as the basis of the compromise the amount assessed by a jury in the case of the Bradley Colliery, which adds that of the defendants, and in which the same measures—the ribs and pillars in the thick coal and the brooch coal—remained to be worked. In that case the rate allowed was 500*l.* per acre for the ribs and pillars, and 300*l.* per acre for the brooch coal. The quantity was agreed to be 2 rods 40 perches, and the total amount 550*l.* On the plaintiffs' solicitor, however, preparing the draft of an agreement for the sale of the two strata under their line, it was found that the plaintiffs supposed that they would purchase not only the interest of the lessees, but also any reversionary interest of the lessor, Sir Horace St. Paul, whilst the defendants expected that they would receive the whole amount, without any obligation to procure the assent of the owner of the fee simple. Two points were in favour of the view of the plaintiffs. One was that in the case of the Bradley Colliery—the charge for the coal in which formed the basis of the arrangement—the owners, Messrs. G. B. Thorneycroft and Co., also worked the mine, so that in that case the amount paid was inclusive of the fee simple. Again, the arrangement with the defendants was made by a well-known mine agent—Mr. John Yardley—who is also the mine agent of the lessor, and his impression was that the amount agreed upon involved the securing of the assent of the lessor. The result was, that in July last the defendants entered an action to enforce the execution of the agreement, and the plaintiffs thereupon applied to the Court of Chancery to enforce their view of the arrangement. The Vice-Chancellor, whilst blaming the defendants for commencing the action, decided that the agreement should be cancelled, and that the plaintiffs should summon a jury to assess the amount of compensation, leaving to each party the payment of their own costs.

In addition to the new Joint-Stock Bank, started in Birmingham in January last, the capital of which, as stated last week, was raised from half a million to a million, a new bank is announced at London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire, in the directorate of which appear the names of four respectable gentlemen in Birmingham. The special feature of this proposed bank is that it is desired to establish a direct banking connection between the district and the metropolis, and it is contemplated after establishing a branch at Birmingham to establish one at Wolverhampton. There can be no doubt at all that joint-stock banks in Birmingham and Wolverhampton have been successful, with the exception only of one at the latter place, which, after a career of great prosperity, temporarily closed its doors through making injudicious advances on iron bills prior to 1857. In all such cases success depends first on a strong body of shareholders; and next, which is very likely to follow, is wise, cautious, and also courageous management. One great source of the prosperity of these institutions is the amount of the deposits they received at a low rate of interest, and with the increasing prudence of the population of the country, if prosperity returns, it may be safely concluded that this element of success will not fail.

Several cases of death in mines have occurred during the week from that terrible fatal source of fatality in this district—the fall of the sides or roof; but no case calls for special remark.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

DEC. 11.—The Iron Trade, during the past week, has been tolerably active, considering the depressing influences which the cotton famine is exercising all over the manufacturing districts of the country. The demand for plates and bars, and railway ironworks, is very active at all the works, and greater activity prevails amongst speculators, the general impression being that if any alteration be made at the next quarterly meetings of the ironmasters an advance will be made in price. The pig-iron trade is very firm, and the tendency of prices is upwards. The Coal Trade is exceedingly active, and the returns of the principal railways during the past month show a decided and satisfactory increase over the returns of the past year. The London merchants are buying largely, and the rates are such as to enable them to lay in a stock to advantage.

Since our last, two more deaths (making 10 in all) have resulted from the recent explosion of a boiler at the Midland Ironworks, at Masborough. The concern was being worked under inspection, and so brisk was the trade at the works that they were kept going night and day. The loss entailed by this accident is very considerable, not only to the parties who have an interest in the concern, but to the numerous workmen who were dependent upon the continuance of the works for a livelihood, and who are settled residents in the neighbourhood. A meeting was held at Rotherham, on Wednesday, to ascertain if a portion of the funds subscribed for the Lancashire district could not be put to alleviate the privations now being endured by those out of employ, but the meeting, which was well attended by manufacturers, was dead against any such proposal. It has been determined, however, to apply for relief to the secretary of the Central Committee in Manchester for aid. The inquiry upon the bodies was formally opened on Friday, and adjourned until to-morrow, in order to afford an opportunity for the production of scientific evidence as to the cause of the explosion. Mr. Dodds, engineer of Rotherham, and Mr. Davy, of the firm of Davy Brothers, of Sheffield, have been appointed by the jury to make an official inspection of the exploded boiler, and to report their observations to the inquest.

The dreadful colliery explosion at Edmund's Main, on Monday last, by which 60 lives have been sacrificed, has cast a deep gloom, not only throughout South Yorkshire, but in all parts of the country, and the greatest sympathy is felt for the sufferers. As soon after the accident as possible all the medical and scientific aid was procured, but in vain; indeed, several lives were lost by the attempt to extricate more persons. We regret that a very unseemly display was made on the part of a body of people against the turning into the mine the water from the Dearne and Don Canal, with a view to extinguish the fire. The relatives of the unfortunate men who were entombed in the mine thought it was possible to get their bodies out, and they surrounded the "quarers" of Mr. Morton, the Government Inspector, in such a formidable way as to render a riot almost inevitable. A deputation from the men waited upon Mr. Morton and the other scientific gentlemen, and, after it had been explained to them that all lives in the mine were lost, they became more reconciled. It is stated that there were no less than three explosions on Monday morning, and that if the men in the mine had been warned of the danger all might have been got out alive. Of course, this will be a matter for enquiry by a jury.

The new shares in the Mill Dam Mine are being well taken up by the existing shareholders, and there appears little probability of any necessity to apply to the public for capital. The Egan Mine is doing well; North Derbyshire is yet unworked, and the other mines, both public and private, are getting an average amount of ore. The late rains have had a prejudicial effect upon several adventures, where the aid of steam pumping-power had not been applied.

There has been a slight improvement in the stock and mining share market during the week, especially considering the near approach of Christmas. Gas, water, and bank stock has been in good demand, and there have been many enquiries for several descriptions of mining shares.

A colliery accident of a very sad nature happened at a pit at Haydock, near Wigan, a few days since. The cage by which the men ascend the pit was drawn up at the very moment a man was stepping into it, and the consequence was that he was crushed to pieces between the cage and the shaft. The engineer, who drew the cage up before the time, was charged with a breach of the colliery rules before the magistrates, but as it was a question whether there had been a signal or not, and the engineer bore an excellent character, only a small fine was imposed.

Joseph Lymer, a turnman at the Holly Grove Colliery, had just finished loading a tub, which contained about 8 cwt., when the chain snapped, and the load ran down the rails, knocking him down, and crushing his head. The chain was considered of excellent manufacture, had only been in use a little over twelve months, and was regarded as in excellent order.

Messrs. John Brown and Co., of the Atlas Works, Sheffield, have contracted with the Admiralty for the manufacture of the armour-plate for the *Enterprise*, iron-clad corvette, building from designs furnished by Mr. Reed. The same firm have manufactured three armour-plates of 6½, 6, and 7½ in. respectively, which they have proposed to the Admiralty, on exceedingly favourable terms to the Board, shall be pitted against the Whitworth gun, which lately made such a sensation in its trial against the plated target at Shoeburyness, with its flat-headed projectiles. If tested by the Whitworth gun, the 6½-in. plate will have a backing of 15 in. of oak, and the two remaining plates of 9 in. Viscount Raynham, M.P., Lord Kingsale, Mr. E. F. Zane, and two other members of the council of the British Miners' Association, are about to make a tour through the mining districts next week. On Friday they are to meet and address the Yorkshire

miners at Rotherham. The day following they are to attend meetings at Durham and Blyth—Durham in the forenoon and Blyth at night. On Monday they go to Wigan, in Lancashire, and Oakenget, in Shropshire. These meetings are understood to be a sort of formal inauguration of this new society among the British miners in all the mining districts.

Mr. E. Sharpe, of Swadlingcote, and M. Tildesley, of Willenhall, have patented some improvements in the manufacture and fixing of earthenware knobs; Mr. W. McNaught, of Glasgow's Foundry, improvements in machinery for washing and drying textile fabrics and materials; Mr. G. Sanderson, of Sheffield, an improved mode of manufacturing bands for driving machinery, lifting weights, and other analogous purposes; and Mr. John Hillier, of Balsall Heath, improvements in hinges, joints, or connections, and in applying them, parts of which improvements may also be employed for constructive and decorative purposes.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

DEC. 11.—The aspect of trade generally is as cheerful and promising as might be expected this time of the year. It is generally the case that about the end of the present quarter of the year buyers are cautious, because of the uncertainty of the probable turn which the market may take at the commencement of the next quarter. The general opinion prevails that a further advance may be expected to take place in iron, and the confident tone of the ironmasters tends to strengthen this conviction. The ironworks of the district are nearly all well employed, and preparations are being made on every side for an extension of the means of supply. Several additional furnaces have been lighted within the last six months, as has been chronicled in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, and should indications be realised, it is pretty clear that more will be in blast before many months are over. These facts conclusively prove that better times have dawned upon the iron trade. The present demand for rails continues limited, owing, no doubt, as has been already stated, to the quarter drawing to a close. There is a good enquiry for merchant bars, and quotations are firm at the current market rates. The men employed at three or four of the principal works have made an application for an increase of wages, on the ground of the advance which has taken place in the price of iron. The men are now paid at a higher rate than is usually the case, taking into consideration the price of iron; and, in fact, wages have not been reduced in the proportion agreed upon between labour and the market quotations. The masters have, therefore, declined to accede to the request, as they consider the application rather premature.

The Coal Trade is in about the same state as last reported. The weather for the past week has not been quite favourable, and hence dullness prevails at several of the collieries. Generally, however, the collieries are fairly employed, and the future prospects are cheering. The price of house and gas coals continues firm at the market quotations. The Abercrom Colliery has just commenced working again, and it is expected that a large number of men will shortly be employed. The second shaft is now down to the coal, and the colliery, without doubt, is one of the finest and most extensive in the district. The precious black vein is to be found of an unusual thickness, and it is stated that there is sufficient coal in the taking to get an output of 500 tons per diem for hundreds of years.

On Friday last an inquest was held at the Bryn, Llanelly, touching the death of John Rogers. Deceased was an engine-driver, employed at the Tychon Colliery, and he by some means got entangled in the machinery, and was dreadfully mangled, his head being severed from the body. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."—On Monday evening a fatal accident, which it is to be hoped will be properly investigated, took place at the Logia Colliery, near Swansea. The coal is taken from the colliery over an incline, and after the last batch of trams had gone over it on Monday evening, deceased went down the incline with his horse. A number of colliers afterwards let loose one of the trams on the top of the incline, and rode down it, in order to save themselves the trouble of walking. They were all the more careless, as the horse and the horse-drawn tram were so close together that he afterwards died. It was a clear breach of rules for the colliers to take a tram down the incline as they did on this occasion, and no doubt the proper authorities will take care that they shall be punished for the recklessness shown.—On Tuesday a young lad, employed in one of the Dowlais Collieries, was killed by a fall. Fatal accidents from falls of roof are of frequent occurrence within the last few months, and as a little more care and precaution would prevent many of them, it is to be hoped that overseers and managers of collieries will use their authority in seeing that the timbering and other requisites are carried out properly.

Efforts are being made to improve and increase the dock accommodation at Llanelly, and with the network of railways which are intended to be connected with the port, there is no doubt that Llanelly will soon play an important part in the trade of the Welsh ports.

A dispute, which has ended in a strike, has just occurred between Messrs. Webb and Spittle, and the colliers employed at the Aberbeg Colliery. The men complained that in consequence of the thinness of the vein, the wages paid to them were not sufficient, and they asked for an advance of 2*d.* per ton. This the proprietors of the colliery declined to give, and a strike has been the result.

The patenting invention of Mr. Charles White, of the Taff Vale Rail Works, was tried at the Dowlais Works on Friday last, and the experiment proved highly successful. The arrivals at Swansea include—the Oberon, from Caldera, with 400 tons copper regulus, for A. Gibbs and Sons; Star of the West, from Coquimbó, with 75 tons unwrought copper, 175 tons copper regulus, and 285 tons copper ore, for Charles Lambert; Chilydra, from Caldera, with 294 tons copper regulus, 120 tons silver ore, and 120 oxides, for Henry Bath and Sons; Africa, from Alicante, with 180 tons silver ore, for Dillwyn and Co.; Quillota, from Chanaral, with 725 tons copper ore, for Henry Bath and Sons; Zehlina, from Coquimbó, with 358 tons copper regulus, for Henry Bath and Sons, and 345 tons copper ore, for Chas. Lambert; Woodcote, from Wallaroo (S.A.), with 820 tons copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; Hampshire, from Cuba, with 770 tons copper ore, for the Cobbe Mining Company, and a miscellaneous cargo.

THE RISCA COLLIERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—In last week's *Journal* a paragraph appeared relative to the above collieries, and, as there are several incorrect statements in it, I think the public ought to be set right on the matter. I have no fault to find with Mr. Greenwell's calculations, as he, no doubt, founded them on the data supplied by others. The paragraph states—"The coal from the Black Vein can be raised and delivered at the wharf for 7*s.* 2*d.* per ton, and that from the Rock Vein at 6*s.* 2*d.*; and that it was readily saleable at 9*s.* per ton." The coal might be raised and delivered at the wharf at the prices mentioned (without the cost of shipment, which would be another 3*d.*); but the Black Vein, or any other steam coal shipped at Newport, will not realise anything like 9*s.* free on board. I think I am right in stating that the Black Vein is supplied to the Royal Mail Company at a much less figure than 9*s.* The average quotations for steam coal at the present time are from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.*, f.o.b. This clearly shows that the whole fabrication upon which Mr. Greenwell forms his calculations falls to the ground. Then, as to the Big Vein being worked simultaneously with the Black Vein, it is well known that the Black Vein squeezes or pucks badly, and mining engineers entertain different opinions as to the advisability of working them both at the same time.

THE SOUTH WALES SHIPPING PORTS.

Notwithstanding the long continuance of easterly winds, which have prevented homeward-bound vessels from beating up Channel, the various shipping ports of South Wales have done a good stroke of business during the past month, and the exports of coal has, with one exception only, been in advance of the corresponding period of last year. At the present moment there is a good demand for steam coal, the ports being crowded with shipping, and there is thus every probability, although the American trade is completely annihilated, that the shipments of both coal and iron will far exceed the returns of any previous year.

CARDIFF.—As a place of export Cardiff has for many years past taken the lead, and it has maintained its supremacy during the past month—in fact, shipping as much coal and iron as the whole of the other ports in South Wales together. There are about 33 coal shipping drops in Cardiff, which we understand, when fully employed, are capable of shipping between 30,000 and 40,000 tons of coal per week, or, at least, 5000 tons per day. Having the advantage of the narrow gauge communication into the heart of the steam coal district of Aberdare, and most excellent railway facilities to other parts, it will always be a favoured port for the export of both the staple commodities of the district. The merchants and traders, also, seem fully alive to the necessity and importance of not only maintaining, but increasing the status of the port, and hence several new bills are to be brought forward at the approaching session for connecting Cardiff with other important internal districts. Unfortunately, however, for Cardiff it has no import trade whatever; scarcely a single vessel ever entering the port with a cargo. Some of its more enterprising merchants and traders have long since seen the necessity of encouraging and fostering an import trade. Schemes have been propounded, and have found able advocates and supporters, but, apparently, all to no purpose—the Cardiff imports still remain *nil*, and hence it will always remain a comparatively poor port. But to return to the trade for the past month. We find that during November 314 vessels cleared out for foreign ports, taking out 104,922 tons of coal, 9445 tons of iron, 1299 tons of coke, and 1325 tons of patent fuel. This is an increase of about 14,000 tons of coal upon the corresponding month of 1861, but a decrease of about 4000 tons upon the month of November 1860. Consistently, however, the returns of the trade of the port for the eleven months of 1862 with those of 1861 and 1860, a large and gratifying increase is perceptible. The aggregate exports for the eleven months are as follows:—

	Coal.	Iron.
1860	1,048,460 tons	156,607 tons
1861	1,031,217	124,172 "
1862	1,212,738	165,441 "

The increase in coal being over 161 of 181,521 tons, and over 1860 of 164,278 tons; and of iron over 1861 of 41,269 tons, and over 1860 of 6734 tons. When we consider that the American war has entirely annihilated the trade with that country, these figures are most satisfactory, and prove that a very large increased demand has existed for the continental and other states.

NEWPORT.—This port, which is generally supposed to rank the second in importance of the South Wales ports, is the only one which has shown a decrease in trade during the past month; and we are sorry to be obliged to add that this decline is not merely temporary, but is certain and sure. We have upon several previous occasions urged upon the merchants and local authorities the paramount necessity of exertion in order to stem the adverse current which has set in, and endeavour to retrieve its lost position. The local press has tendered the same advice, but all to no purpose; and it is now positively painful to see the apathy of its governing bodies, and the consequent dullness which pervades not only the shipping trade, but every business connected with the port. One or two new railway schemes have been started, with the view of enhancing the value of the port in the estimation of colliery proprietors and merchants generally, and these schemes have been spoken of as those which are to bring more prosperous days. There has been much talking as to prospective prosperity, but little doing to turn present facilities and advantages to account; and thus, whilst good times are looming (and that very far) in the distance, the port is rapidly and surely losing its former commercial standing, and merchants and brokers are transferring their favours to rival towns. The usual monthly meeting of the Harbour Commissioners was held on Thursday, the 4th inst., and a statement of the trade of the port for the past month then laid before the Commissioners, and we regret to be obliged to add that these returns showed a falling off, not for one month only, but in the aggregate of three months of no less than 25 per cent. The harbour dues received for the past three months were as follows:—

	1861.	1862.	Decrease.
September	£111 8 8	£103 1 7	£ 8 11 1
October	120 11 4	111 3 1	9 8 3
November	116 19 1	87 11 4	29 7 8

Totals.....£248 19 1

Other sources of revenue showed a fall of £201 15 0

In the discussion which followed the monthly meeting, Mr. Knapp, one of the commissioners, enquired to what

extent there had been a falling off in the harbour dues? The Mayor replied that, unfortunately, there had been a falling off in the past three months of nearly 25 per cent. Mr. Knapp said that such a deficiency continuing for three months indicated something radically wrong, and they ought to endeavour to find out a remedy. A great deal of conversation ensued, but nothing done—each seemed to deplore the bad time, but none suggested a practical remedy; and thus the meeting separated as usual, and the trade of the town will continue to decay, consequent upon the inertness of its representatives.

SWANSEA.—This port exhibits signs of vitality and life, and its trade goes on increasing month after month, so that the aggregate amount of business done during the present year will far exceed that of any previous one. A great impetus to the coal trade was given in the opening of the South Docks some eighteen months since, but even yet they have not been utilised to the extent which they are capable of, and the Vale of Neath Railway Company are now erecting several new coal drops, with the view of expediting the loading of the large number of ships which find their way to the port for cargoes of coal and patent fuel. The opening of the direct line of railway, on the narrow gauge system, to the Aberdare district, early in the approaching spring, will doubtless augment the trade; and from present appearances, and the activity of the Harbour Trustees and other governing bodies, in developing the resources of the port, there is every reason to anticipate greater prosperity. During the past month a very much larger class of shipping has visited the port than heretofore, and the imports of silver and copper ore and regulus have been of immense value. The month of Nov., 1861, was one of great activity, a very much larger trade than an average trade being done, but the past month has nearly come up to the trade of Nov., 1861, both as regards imports and exports. The returns for the past month show that 430 vessels entered the port, with an aggregate registered tonnage of 51,562 tons, and the total shipping receipts were 1302*t.* 1*s.* 8½*d.* For the corresponding month of 1861 the number of ships entering the port was 436, with an aggregate registered tonnage of 62,200 tons, whilst the total shipping receipts were 1299*t.* 14*s.* 7½*d.*—the difference in the receipts being in consequence of the class of vessels entering the port being of larger tonnage than the month of Nov., 1861. With respect to the exports, we find that during the last month 437 vessels left the port with an aggregate registered tonnage of 62,113 tons, or a burthen tonnage of upwards of 70,000 tons; and by far the larger portion of the ships leaving the port take back-freights of either coal or patent fuel. The docks and the float are at the present moment crowded with ships awaiting cargoes, and the trade of the present month will in all probability be one of the best during the year.

NEATH.—In common with the other ports in the Bristol Channel, a good stroke of business has been done in this port during the past month, and the facilities afforded by the opening of the Briton Ferry Docks, a few months since, have been much valued. Neath and Briton Ferry being the nearest ports for the shipment of coal brought down by the Vale of Neath Railway from the Aberdare district, will probably always command a considerable trade with a certain class of ships, but in consequence of the bar which exists at the mouth of the harbour, vessels of a large tonnage can only enter the port upon the highest spring tides, and this fact will detract from the value and importance of the port. However, a large coasting trade has been done during the past month, and both the exports and imports are fully equal to the average.

LLANELLY.—The statistical returns of the trade of this port for the past month have not been published, but we understand they are most satisfactory, especially with respect to the continental and coasting trades. The facilities which Llanelly affords in the quick dispatch of vessels, draw a large number of ships to the port; and as crowded has been the harbour of late that a special meeting of the Harbour Commissioners was held on Tuesday last, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting the necessary steps to enlarge the floating accommodation. A very long discussion ensued, in which the necessity for such a step was urged with much force and ability by several of the commissioners. Ultimately a sub-committee was appointed for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the best course to be adopted.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

DEC. 11.—The collieries here have, on the whole, been better employed during the past week than for some time past; a good supply of vessels being in the Tyne and the other principal north-eastern ports. Freight has still further receded a little, and are now quoted at 7*s.* per ton from Newcastle to London. The weather continues very mild, with a steady west breeze; there is no appearance as yet of rough strong weather, nor is there any appearance of gales. There can be no doubt that the present is a most dangerous season for our coal mines. Thick, dull, foggy weather, if the barometer gets low especially, is unfavourable for ventilation, so that unusual care is requisite at this season, and also at Midsummer, when the weather is very hot and sultry. It will be found, we believe, that the greatest number of and the most serious colliery explosions have occurred at those seasons. The barometer and thermometer, with other scientific instruments, and the state of the wind and weather, also, ought therefore to be carefully studied and watched, as sudden changes may put a mine comparatively safe into a dangerous position.

Mr. Shepherd appears to find fault with my notice of Admiral Fitzroy's signals prognosticating bad weather on our coasts; the reason apparently being that I had passed over his (Mr. G. Shepherd's) prophecies. As he has called my attention so pointedly to the subject, I shall take the liberty of telling him what I should not otherwise have done,—that I attach no importance whatever to his predictions. Indeed, I was so dull that for a long time I thought his letter was something in the style of your facetious contemporary, *Punch*, and intended to relieve a little the pages of the always interesting, but necessarily heavy, *Mining Journal*. Mr. Shepherd must, therefore, excuse me for telling him, as he appears to be really in earnest, that I do not believe in him, and can really see nothing beneficial or useful in his lucubrations about the weather. Take his letter in the January of 1862, for instance, and you will find that he makes most of the frost and snow in North and Central Europe, as compared with the frosts we have here? I confess in being lost as to his drift. And again, he says that after the 7th inst. the weather will be for the most part stormy. What use, then, can sailors or shipowners make of this? Shall we have gales? If so, where will they be felt?—at John O'Groats or the Land's End, or where? In what direction will they blow? All these queries will have to be answered before the information can be any avail. At any rate, shipping certainly cannot be kept idle in port on such vague grounds. The information given by the Admiralty is really valuable. A gale is coming from the south in (at most) three or four days. Such is the drift of his communications—founded, no doubt, on really scientific knowledge. I have no faith in any prediction for longer periods, but, at the same time, remark that I make no pretension to meteorological knowledge, so far as winds and weather are concerned; but only give my candid opinion, so far as able to judge. But the movements of the barometer, and also the direction of atmospheric currents, are of the greatest consequence in the management of mine ventilation. And, by the way, it does not appear to have been remarked by anyone that the barometer was falling during the night preceding the Walker explosion,—at any rate, the fact has not been noticed, so far as I am aware. The fall of the instrument from Friday morning until the night of Nov. 29; what does he mean by the remarks he makes about the frost and snow? Such is the drift of his communications—founded, no doubt, on really scientific knowledge. 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In Chancery.

IMPORTANT FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD COLLIERIES, SOME

MESSERS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to **SELL BY AUCTION**, on Tuesday, December 16, without reserve, at Twelve o'clock, at the Auction Mart, London, in One Lot, by order of His Honour the Master of the Rolls, and with the concurrence of the mortgagees, the very **VALUABLE COLLIERIES AND OTHER MINING PROPERTIES AND SURFACE LANDS, FREEHOLD, COPIHOLD, AND LEASEHOLD**, belonging to the **RISCA COAL AND IRON COMPANY**, copri-situate about six miles and three-quarters from Newport, a safe and commodious port on the Usk, near its junction with the Severn, in the county of Monmouth.

There is direct railway communication between the works and the docks and wharf at Newport, and vessels of upwards of 1000 tons burden can enter the docks at Newport, or load along the side of the wharf.

The **COAL FIELDS** extend under an area of 1304*l.* 1*sr.* 7*qr.*, leasehold, from Lord T. degar, at rents and royalties the details of which appear in the particulars, and 14*sq.* 2*sr.* 10*qr.* freehold and cophold.

The SURFACE LANDS comprise—THE RISCA FARM, 138a. Or. 11p., with manager's house and cottages; BUCK FARM, 73A. 1n. 28p., with LIMCKILL and cottage, agents' house, offices, workmen's cottages, &c., held under beneficial leases. There are FOUR SEAMS or VEINS of COAL, extending over the principal portion of the entire area, of the thickness of 28 ft. in the aggregate, and known as THE VEIN, the BIG VEIN, the BLACK VEIN, and the SUN VEIN. The BLACK VEIN is the most valuable. It is a first-class steam coal, and has long reputation on the market of being the best coal for exporting to the several foreign countries. It is used in the Royal Victoria Dock, India Mail Packet Company, &c. It is shipped it to their foreign coal depots for upwards of 20 years. The thickness of the seam is 8 ft. 10 in., and the quantity at this time actually working is 100,000 tons.

The **ROCK VEIN** is a seam of coal of an average thickness of 4 ft. 6 in., and is also used by the Royal West India Mail Company; the quantity now actually raised is at the rate of about 80,000 tons per annum.

The **BIG VEIN** is well adapted for making coke, or for general manufacturing purposes; the thickness of the seam is 12 feet.

The SUN VEIN is from 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in thickness, and has a good roof; it is adapted for a house coal. The general arrangements of the workings are good, many improvements both in the modes of working and ventilation having been recently adopted, the result being a material increase in the quantity of coal raised, and a proportionate diminution of the cost of raising. Other improvements suggested by the Government Inspector and the arbitrator are in progress. The plant is all in efficient working order.

Attached to the colliery are FIRE BRICK WORKS; also STONE QUARRIES and
 IRONMILLS. Ironworks could be advantageously introduced, as there is a rich vein
 of ironstone underlying the seams of coal, and there is limestone in abundance.
 There are also SEVENTY-NINE COTTAGES for workmen, residences for clerks and
 vergemen, suitable offices, and a shop and warehouse.
 The manager's residence and some of the farms are in hand, from which a supply of
 hay and corn for the horses is obtained. Other farms are let; the total amount of people
 employed by the company is 4,930.64.

With the sale of the colliery will be included the COMPANY'S INTEREST in the URG and COMMODOUS WHARF at NEWPORT, on which are laid three lines of tram-rails communicating with the Western Valleys Railway, and running down to three landing stages on the river; also NINE COALS SHEDS in the DOCKs at SOUTH-AMPTON, held at a rental of £140 per annum.

Surveys and highly favourable reports have been made.

The works may be inspected, and plans obtained by particular and other information obtained from Messrs. FETVOTE, SAWTELL, and LIGHTFOOT, at No. 29, John-street, Bedford-square; Messrs. CROWDIE and MAYNARD, solicitors, Coleman-street; Messrs. GOSWELL, solicitors, 29, Bedford-square; L. WYNN, Esq., solicitor, 46, LINCOLN'S INN-FIELD; Messrs. MIDDLETON and NORTH, solicitors, Liverpool; Messrs. COLEMAN, solicitors, 7, Abchurch-lane; Messrs. COLEMAN, solicitors, 10, Abchurch-lane; Messrs. DUFFELL and COOPER, solicitors, 10, Abchurch-lane; Messrs. CARDIFF ARMS, Cardiff; at the principal Inns and Priories and Gloucester; at the Auction Mart; and of Messrs. FULLER and HONSEY, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

GEORGE WHITE, Solicitor

SLATE QUARRY FOR SALE.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE FEE SIMPLE (including plant and stock) of a VALUABLE DEPOSIT OF SLATE, known as the GALLT-Y-LIAN SLATE QUARRY, near LLANBERIS, CARNARVONSHIRE, and situated immediately facing the well-known quarries of the late Thomas Assheton Smith, Esq.
The quarry has been opened at a considerable cost by the proprietor, is now in good working order and paying cost, and by a very small additional outlay of capital may be made to yield large and immediate returns.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. F. A. LEGG, 22, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, London; or to Mr. G. MUNDON, Menai Bridge, Bangor.

NOLLACOMBE MINE, NEAR TAVISTOCK, DEVON.—
 To BE SOLD, a superior 30 in. PUMPING ENGINE, in excellent condition,
 1 stroke in cylinder and 8 in. shaft, with a 10-ton BOILER complete. The dis-
 tance is about three miles from the railway station at Tavistock, and four miles from the
 Trewellham Quay on the River Tamar. Application to be made to Captain RICHARDS,
 of Great Consols Mines, Tavistock. —Dated October 14, 1882.

LEAD MINES IN LANARKSHIRE.—TO BE LET, the LEAD MINES of GLENDOWRAN, OVER ABINGTON, and LETTERSHAWS, the parish of Crawford-John, and county of Lanark. These mining grounds are in the neighbourhood of Leadhills, and range from one to five miles from the Abington station on the Caledonian Railway, which gives ready access to market, and facility of transport.

Glendowran Mines were opened in 1756, and during the period they were worked extensively, and the mines of Lettershaws were worked to a considerable extent.

the working, it is believed, was stopped from want of means, and power to drain the mines; but now, under modern improvements of steam-power, water-pressure machinery, economy in fuel, and facility of carriage to all parts of the kingdom by railway, the mines are deserving the attention of capitalists. Lead has also been got in trials at Abington and Letershaws.

ATTHEW BARTON, IRON AND STEEL MERCHANT,
having purchased by private treaty a large quantity of **COLLIERY and OTHER**
IRON, almost of every description has **ON HAND** the following

WO 30 horse power	BEAM ENGINES, with or without boilers.
NE 25 horse	ditto ditto
NE 14 horse power	HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with or without boiler.
WO 12 horse	ditto ditto
WO 8 horse	ditto ditto
THREE 6 horse	ditto ditto

VE 3 horse power VERTICAL ENGINES, with or without boilers.
Several other SECOND HAND BOILERS.

SECOND-HAND BOILERS ON SALE. An immense stock of pumps, with clack and bucket pieces, 6 in. to 15 in. bore; brass and iron working barrels; 4 large ram pumps; 9 double pumping cranks, various; 5 single ditto; 7 L. various; sundry knock-off joints, slide rods, and fork ends, with wing plates; arms, with wrought arms, lag'd for wire-ropes; 14 head gear pulleys, various size, and ropes; 9 ditto, for flat ropes; 7 jig pulleys; 2 cart weighing machines, 5 tons; 9 ditto, 14 tons; a few small cranks, and a few small barrels.

about 40 tons of cast tram rails; about 10 tons of shunts and crossings; several second-hand wagon shape boilers, suitable for tanks or cisterns; 4 lifting jacks, 4 tons; 1 to lift or pull, 50 tons; 4 pile drivers; 20 dobbin carts; large and small 4 sheaved blocks; 1 strong hydraulic press. All on sale very cheap.

LLANTRISSANT, GLAMORGANSHIRE.
O. COLLIERY PROPRIETORS CAPITALISTS

AND OTHERS,—TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE
SE OF THE COAL, IRONSTONE, AND OTHER MINERALS UNDER ABOUT
HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, situate in the parish of LLANTRISANT, con-
taining the well-known LLANTWIT SEAMS, worked by Messrs. Powell and Sons of
the adjoining estate. The branch railway connecting the Taff with the South Wales
being constructed, and passes through the property, connected with the Taff Vale

South Wales Railways. For further particulars, apply by letter, post-paid, to Mr. **ALDROT STEWART**, mining engineer, Warmley, near Bristol.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.
VALUABLE MINERAL ESTATE FOR SALE—TO

ERAL ESTATE, known as TROED RHIW GWAIR, containing upwards of
res, situate in the Sirhowy Valley, in the parish of Bedwellty, in the county of

South, within a short distance of the Tredegar Ironworks.

Particulars and conditions of sale, with lithographed plans, will shortly be ready for perusal, and may be had on application at Messrs. THOMAS WHITE and SONS, 11, Bedford-square, London, W.C.; or of Messrs. BLOUNT and DAVIS, solicitors, Usk.

DERBYSHIRE.

IMPORTANT MINERAL PROPERTY.—A VALUABLE COAL FIELD TO BE LET ON LEASE, or SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY.
The township of PILSLEY, and parish of NORTH WINGFIELD. This desirable property is extremely valuable in a mineral point of view; it comprises **FOUR BEDS**, of 10 acres, of capital free burning **COAL**, for house fire, manufactory, and iron making purposes, with **RAKE OF IRONSTONE** underneath.

estate is most advantageously situated for working the minerals, being only a distance from the Erewash Valley Extension of the Midland Railway. Also sur-

neighbouring turnpike-roads, affording, in addition to the railway, easy access to the coal-fields, and to the principal towns of the district, and to the principal markets, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the well-known Clay Cross Collieries, and near to the surrounding populous district of North Wingfield, Clay Cross, Stretton, Morton, Hlgham, Shirland, and Ashover parishes, and with spirited management the minerals would be made to yield a large and increasing revenue.

Further particulars may be obtained, either personally or by letter, of Messrs. BOOT & CO., mining engineers, Hucknall, near Alfreton; EDLEY TAYLOR, Esq., Brampton, near Enderfield; or of Mr. SAMPTON (the owner), Manor House, Pelsley, near Clay Cross.

TRURO, CORNWALL.
HIGHLY DESIRABLE FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL
HOTEL AND POSTING BUSINESS FOR SALE BY THE PROPRIETOR OF

ESTABLISHED HOTEL and POSTING BUSINESS, which has been for years successfully carried on at the RED LION HOTEL, TRURO, CORNWALL, is now offered in consequence of the decease of the late proprietor. Above presents an opportunity rarely to be met with, Truro being situated in the heart of a large residential district, and the business of the hotel being one of the most profitable of the kind.

Further particulars, and to treat for the same, application must be made to Mr. Cock, solicitor, Truro. —Dated Truro, December 8, 1862.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26



THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
1800	Alderley Edge (Cheshire) [L.]	0 0 0	60	..	12 15 6	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 8	4	..	12 15 6	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	60	..	35 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
200	Botallack (tin), St. Just	91 5 0	250	..	455 15 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
916	Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 7 0	86	..	1 0 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
1000	Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	15 0 0	85	..	273 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
300	Cefn Cwyrn (lead), Cardiganshire	30 0 0	10	..	9 0 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
254	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	48 0 0	80	..	9 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	25	..	7 1/2 per cent.	Half-yearly
35000	Ditto ditto	100 0 0	24	..	7 12 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	25 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
612	Crescragh and Penkell, St. Columb	..	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
128	Cwm Erwin (lead), Cardiganshire	7 10 0	11	..	7 13 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
280	Dewent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	180	..	147 0 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0	505	..	828 0 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
325	Delosath (copper), Camborne	128 17 6	590	..	693 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
9000	Dyffryn (lead), Wales	12 6 0	104	..	0 15 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
512	East Bassett (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	53	..	105 0 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	39 1/2	..	4 17 6	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
800	East Darron (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	45	..	84 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
128	East Pool (tin), Fowey, Illogan	24 5 0	405	..	315 0 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
2800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	35	..	..	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
8000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6	4	..	0 16 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
9000	Great South Tolgus (S.E.), Redruth	0 14 6	7 1/4	..	7 15 6	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
1788	Great Wh. Fort (tin), Breage	15 0 0	30	..	3 0 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
9508	Great Wh. Fort (tin), Breage [S.E.]	40 0 0	64	..	2 2 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
10240	Gunn's Lake (Cuthbert's Adit)	0 20 0	34 1/2	..	0 30 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
1024	Herodfoot (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	47	..	21 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
1000	Ilberian Mine Company	92 6 2	27 1/2	..	7 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
400	Isburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0	110	..	899 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
9000	Marka Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 10 6	9 1/2	..	2 4 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
1800	Miners' Co. of Ireland (lead), Wexham	30 0 0	90	..	99 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
20000	Miners' Co. of Ireland (lead), Wexham	7 0 0	190	..	14 7 11	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
640	Mont Pleasant (lead), Merthyr	10 0 0	14	..	19 18 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
6000	New Birch Tor and Viller Con. (tin)	1 6 0	23 1/2	..	0 30 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
5036	North Trekerky (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	33 1/4	..	0 30 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
8000	Ossled (lead), Flintshire	0 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 10 4	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
6407	Par Conols (cop.), St. Blaizey [S.E.]	1 2 6	5	..	86 16 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
207	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	80 0 0	..	..	47 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
400	Phonix (copper and tin)	..	200	..	..	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
1772	Pollberr (tin), St. Agnes	..	5	..	6 19 6	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
1123	Providence (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	10 8 0	39 1/4	..	6 6 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
2000	Rosewarne (lead), Merthyr	2 16 0	3	..	9 8 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
4026	Rosewarne Conols (copper)	3 7 6	..	..	0 2 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
16	Rosewarne (lead)	50 0 0	..	..	1250 0 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0	400	..	391 0 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	42 1/2	..	73 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
6000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	..	..	..	..	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
498	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 0	95	..	364 8 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
280	Sperance Moor (tin), St. Just	30 0 0	9	..	9 15 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
940	St. Ives Con. (tin), St. Ives	3 0 0	30	..	488 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
9000	Tamar Con. (sil.-id.), Beeralton [S.E.]	4 10 0	1	..	5 4 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
6000	Tincroft (cop.), Fowey, Illogan	9 0 0	13 1/2	..	11 18 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
1000	Trumpet Conols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	34	..	11 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
4200	Vigra and Clough (copper) [L.]	2 15 0	34	..	4 12 6	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
1024	Wendron Conols (tin), Wendron	11 10 0	28 30	..	8 15 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
6000	West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	14	..	23 6 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
6000	West Barton Hill (lead), Yorkshire	80 0 0	31	..	10 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0	29 31	..	101 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
6400	West Fowey Conols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	3 1/2	..	0 19 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
1024	West Penwith (lead)	4 0 0	9	..	2 10 6	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
6000	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	295	..	363 0 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
512	Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 6	85	..	691 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
254	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	6 0 0	55	..	929 0 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
2900	W. Wh. Cliff (copper), Gwennap	0 0 0	21 22	..	27 18 6	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	80 0 0	29	..	2400 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
128	Wheal Grylls (tin), Penryn	2 4 0	29	..	0 0 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
1024	Wheal Heale (tin), St. Just	9 13 8	..	..	0 0 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
4800	W. Ludcott and Wray (lead), St. Ives	2 10 0	10	..	2 20 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
486	W. Margaret (tin), Ury Lel. [S.E.]	17 10 0	40	..	75 5 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	38 2 6	440	..	284 5 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
1024	W. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	14 15	..	66 17 6	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	0 0 0	300	..	30 18 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
1000	Wheal Seton (tin), St. Ives	10 0 0	17 1/2	..	144 15 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
1040	W. Trevelyan (sil.-id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	8 17 0	16 1/2	..	43 17 6	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
6000	Wicklow (copper) [L.]	5 0 0	35 1/2	..	43 17 6	0 10 0—Mar. 1880

(* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.)

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Marazion	1 10 0	30	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
4943	Alfred Con. (cop.), L. Phillack [S.E.]	5 15 11	..	..	30 3 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
254	Andover (cop.), Camborne	35 0 0	104	..	1 7 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 0	30	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 16 3	9	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
472	Ding Dong (tin), Gwennap	40 15 6	4 1/2	..	16 7 10	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
12800	Drake Walls (tin), Calstock	2 1 0	23 1/2	..	0 15 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 18 6	..	..	0 0 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
4940	Fowey Conols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	..	..	41 9 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
118	Great Wh. Fort (tin), Gwennap	50 0 0	110	..	21 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
5000	Killy Bear (lead), copper, Callington	4 15 6	..	..	1420 0 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
30	Lazey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1200	..	1091 0 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
180	Levant (copper), St. Just	2 10 0	95	..	66 0 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	35	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
6000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	2 3 6	3	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
2800	Portlouis Con. (cop.), Whitechurch [S.E.]	0 17 0	108	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
6000	Tolvadd (copper), Marazion	0 15 2	3 3 1/2	..	0 13 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
472	Trevelyan Con. (tin), St. Ives	19 0 0	15	..	0 0 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
254	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	63	..	45 0 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
612	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Lelant	3 10 0	16	..	13 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	2 0 6	9	..	8 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1880
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 6	4	..	0 18 6	0 10 0—Mar. 1880

FOREIGN MINES.

2484	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	100	..	280 0 0	0 10 0—Dec. 1881
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	13 1/2	..	2 2 0	0 10 0—Dec. 1881
13000	Cobre Copier Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	22	..	98 10 0	0 10 0—Jan. 1882
10000	Copacabana Mining Co., Chile [L.]	10 0 0	10	..	4 18 0	0 10 0—Nov. 1882
20000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10	..	1 1/2 per cent.	Yearly
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	2 1/2	..	0 2 0	0 10 0—Feb. 1882
20000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.]	3 0 0	4 1/2	..	0 6 0	0 10 0—Feb. 1882
20000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	30 0 0	22	..	19 6 0	0 10 0—June 1882
6000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—June 1882
10000	Linares (id.), Pao Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	8	..	8 16 2	0 10 0—Sept. 1882
10000	Lusitania (copper), Portugal [S.E.]	3 0 0	2 1/2	..	0 19 0	0 10 0—Feb. 1882
10000	Marquette and New Granada [S.E.]	3 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 6 0	0 10 0—July 1882
100000	Port Phillip (lead), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	54 15 0	0 10 0—Dec. 1882
11000	St. John del Rey [L.]	15 0 0	60	..	2 1 6	0 10 0—Oct. 1882
42174	Unit, Mexican (id.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 0 0	5 1/2	..	0 2 0	0 10 0—Nov. 1882
20000	West Canadian Mining Co. [L.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 2 0	0 10 0—Nov. 1882

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altan and Quanganen (id.), [L.]	4 10 0	3	..	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov. 1882
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, [L.]	4 10 0	3 1/2	..	15 per cent.	May 1882
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	30 0 0	4	..	1 0 0	0 10 0—June 1882

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	1	..	0 10 0	..
20000	Bearis (tin) [L.]	0 10 0	..	..	0 10 0	..
75000	Ben Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	0 10 0	..
25000	Capila (silver), Mexico [L.]	0 10 0	..	..	0 10 0	..
17000	Central Italian (copper) [L.]	0 6 0	..	..	0 10 0	..
60000	Clarence Conols (copper), Jamaica [L.]	3 10 0	1	..	0 10 0	..
10000	Copacabana (lead), Chile [L.]	10 0 0	..	..	0 10 0	..
100000	Dun Pedro del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.]	0 10 0	..	..	0 10 0	..
70000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	0 10 0	..
25000	East del Rey, Brazil [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	0 10 0	..
30000	East Kongberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L.]	1 7 6	..	..	0 10 0	..
15000	Elbe Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	0 10 0	..
20000	Ellerbach and Gadowitz, Jamaica	0 18 0	..	..	0 10 0	..
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	2 0 0	..	..	0 10 0	..
40000	Fortuna (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	..	..	0 10 0	..
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.]	1 10 0	..	..	0 10 0	..
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L.]	1 10 0	..	..	0 10 0	..
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.]	25 0 0	..	..	0 10 0	..
40000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L.]	0 10 0	..	..	0 10 0	..
10000	Karibia Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	0 10 0	..
20000	Lagunas Silver Mining Company, Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	0 10 0	..
100000	Montes Aures (gold), Brazil [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	0 10 0	..
2000	New Burra Burra (Australia)	5 0 0	..	..	0 10 0	..
80000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	0 10 0	..
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	..	..	0 10 0	..</